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Helicopter Deliveries; Hitler Calls Bulgar Heads; Navy Plans Super Carriers

The World's Day—October 23, 1943

New England: Filene's Seeks Air Service

Wm. Filene's Sons Company of Boston asked the Civil Aeronautics Board today for authority to use helicopters in the delivery of merchandise from its department store to numerous points in New England. The application, filed by Dudley H. Dorr, said the Company proposed to use on six routes with a common terminus in Boston aircraft which could land and take off on building roofs or other areas as small as 500 square feet.

Criminal prosecution "of all persons found to be involved in anti-Semitic activities and all others who are participating in organized activities calculated to create racial hatred," was demanded today by the Council of the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations. The Council praised Governor Saltonstall's prompt action in setting up machinery to cope with racial disturbances.

Commander Roy S. Benson, USN, a submarine captain credited with damaging a Japanese aircraft carrier and sinking an important amount of shipping, today received a gold star in lieu of a second Navy Cross in ceremonies at the New London, Conn., submarine base. Three enlisted men also received awards.

In Europe: Hitler Calls Bulgarian Regents

Bulgaria's regents have been called into conference by Adolf Hitler and his military aides in view of the serious Balkan problem confronting the Nazis, the Berlin Radio has just disclosed. The meeting was held Oct. 18.

General von Schaumburg, German commander of Paris, was stated by the French "underground" to have been in an automobile, which was attacked by French patriots July 28, killing two German officers accompanying him. The general, it was said, was reported relieved of his office Aug. 27 and "might have been killed."

Nazi troops have occupied Astylpalaea (Stampalia) Island in the western part of the Dodecanese, a Berlin radiocast said. Rumanian classes of 1923, 1924, and 1925 have been called to arms, effective Nov. 1, Budapest dispatches said.

Brig. R. E. Laycock, who once participated in an audacious raid on Rommel's headquarters in Libya, has been named Britain's chief of combined operations (commandos) in succession to Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, toured bomb-battered Malta in company with Field Marshal Lord Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the island.

The Head of the Russian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Sergei, is to visit the Holy Land, it was announced from Jerusalem. This will be the first time in history that the Orthodox head has visited Palestine.

Washington: Navy to Build 3 Super Carriers

Three super aircraft carriers, capable of carrying big two-engined bombers, are to be built by the Navy, Secretary Knox announced. [Page 3.]

Shoe stamp No. 18 will not become invalid until the public has been given 30 days notice, the OPA announced. It has been extended indefinitely and there are no present plans to terminate it.

Dr. Herbert Feis, State Department adviser on international economic affairs since 1931, has resigned but declined to tell reporters why. The State Department said he had filled his position with distinction.

Consumers are promised more egg products by the War Food Administration through removal of restrictions on liquid, frozen and dried whole eggs.

More than 500 Boy Scouts made their annual pilgrimage to the grave of Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, N. Y., where they heard Chief Scout Dr. James E. West extol the former president as one who did "all the splendid things that every boy hopes to accomplish."

Officers of the United Mine Workers told the War Labor Board they had been making every effort to get striking Alabama coal miners to return to work.

Abe Fortas, Undersecretary of the Interior, will report next week for military service as an apprentice seaman. He had been deferred at the request of the Interior Department, an action which bropght Congressional criticism.

Americas: Argentina's Foreign Policy 'Fixed'

Gen. Alberto Glibert, Argentina's new Foreign Minister, said in his first press conference that the nation's foreign policy is already fixed and "is plain and clear without any complications," and that he would endeavor to promote economic links with all countries.

President Avila Camacho of Mexico disclosed that next year's budget will include funds for paving the international highway running from Nogales, Arizona, southward along the Pacific Coast. And that damage done by recent storms would be repaired.

A new Nicaraguan law authorizing the Government to take over properties of Axis nationals affects more than 300 firms, the commission in charge announced.

The first Inter-American Immigration Congress, held at Mexico City, recommended that a census of the Western Hemisphere be taken in 1950, the resolutions committee announced.

Mme. Chiang Gives $25,000 To Foundation at Wellesley

A gift of $25,000 from Mme. Chiang Kai-shek to the Mayling Soong Foundation established in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of Mme. Chiang from Wellesley College was announced today by Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, President of the institution, now on partial leave of absence.

At the same time the College President, who is also Director of the Women's Reserve of the U. S. N. R., reported the appointment of Miss Ruth H. Lindsay of Nashotah, Wis., as Dean of Residence at Wellesley, succeeding Mrs. G. Justice Ewing who retires at the end of the college year.

Both announcements were made in the college chapel, during which Miss McAfee paid tribute to Mme. Chiang for her valuable activities in the welfare of her country. Miss McAfee was visibly impressed with the gift which she considered Mme. Chiang's way of telling Wellesley that the Foundation was of great value to the progress of China.

The $25,000 comes, according to Miss McAfee, from funds made available to Mme. Chiang for allocation to such projects as she considers important to her nation.

"It is, therefore, a source of great gratitude and humble satisfaction that a check was received from her recently," the College President stated; "to be added to the Foundation. Wellesley College accepts this as a trust and assumes with its acceptance the responsibility of exerting more effort than ever to introduce students of the West to the cultural heritage of the East, so that freedom-loving East and West can be bound together in ever-strengthening bonds of friendship."

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Freeze of Food Spreads Gains Wide Approval

Housewives and trade agree that action is desirable — Point values not yet given.

Freezing of food spreads, met general approval from both housewife and tradesman today, following last night's surprise move to suspend retail sales until rationing begins on Oct. 31.

Jams, jellies, preserves, and other food spreads except citrus marmalades, which are under the eight-day freeze, had been scarce and even nonexistent at retail outlets for some time, food merchants pointed out, lauding the fairness of the OPA order.

The housewife-shopper readily agreed, after a moment's twinge of regret that she didn't buy that glass of blackberry jam when she saw it on the store shelf yesterday.

"Now we know just about where we're at," said one spokesman for a large concern which packs, wholesales, and retails food.

"For many months, retail distributors were plagued by indefiniteness about placing large orders. They didn't want to stock up on items that might be rationed at such high point-value that they would be caught with a surplus that could not be moved fast enough for proper profit.

"Of course we don't know what the ration scale will be now, but we do know it will be announced shortly, and that's a relief."

Marmalade on Sale

With sales on other spreads suspended, marmalades wherever available will be sold with informal rationing on the part of the storekeepers, it was indicated.

"We've been limiting marmalades and other spreads on an informal basis for quite some time," one chain executive recalled. "We'll keep on with marmalade so long as we have it."

The ordering of the freeze effective last midnight without prior announcement was "absolutely the best way to handle the situation," the executive said. "It should have been done long ago.

"As it is, we've run out of most brands, and we'll be just as glad as the housewife to see a selection back on our shelves, even if points are required."

Housewives will not be required to make reports of their cupboard supplies of the various spreads, whether bought in stores or home canned, it was announced; ration books will therefore not have to be cut as was done at the start of rationing of other canned foods.

Point Values Delayed

After announcing that point values would be published in a few days, the OPA said consumers may use blue stamps X, Y and Z from War Ration Book 2 from Oct. 31

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

Religion Seen Leading Means Of Freeing Suppressed Nations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 — Through the pall of censorship over enemy countries comes convincing evidence that unsuppressed religion will be a leading means of freeing the people of nations now held by the Nazis and Japanese.

Reports gathered by the Office of War Information from Enemy broadcasts and neutral sources show that many persistent enemy attempts to put Naziism before God in the hearts of their captors have flatly failed.

Tactics of the Nazis and the Japanese in their attempted suppression of Christianity have been different. In Europe, the Nazis have arrested preachers and priests who have not heeded their edicts and have used churches as barracks and ammunition storehouses. Japan, on the other hand, has been attempting to organize all religions in support of its war effort at the same time demanding the extermination of the "blasphemous religious ideal of America and Great Britain."

Here is some of the evidence the Church is bound to be a practical influence in the freeing of nations.

Nazis Reflect

In Norway, church leaders have been imprisoned for opposing forced labor conscription, but are conducting "comprehensive spiritual guidance" in concentration camp where the Nazis have forbidden use or possession of Bibles and other religious literature.

According to one dispatch Norway's imprisoned Bishop Eivind Berggrav has such a marked influence over his guards that the Nazis are forced to keep changing them. The Stockholm newspaper Nya Dagligt Allehanda explains that the Bishop "Is reported to possess a curious faculty for making Nazis reflect."

Vidkun Quisling, Nazi representative in Norway, recently received a plaintive letter from Nazi bishops and pastors installed in Norway complaining that they were preaching to only one or two persons Sunday after Sunday and sometimes even none.

A "sensational" document is now circulating in Norway warning Quislingites that the Norwegian Church intends to see that they are punished after the war "according to Norwegian law and justice."

Some Creeds Allowed

In Rumania "irregular" sects have been ordered disbanded but a "number" of persons have been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment for continuing to take part in religious organizations. Only creeds allowed in Rumania now, according to the OWI, are the Orthodox, or State Church, the

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

The Weather

Continued Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 6:21 p. m.; ends Sunday at 6:37 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 6:20 p. m.; ends Monday at 6:38 a. m.

RAF Blasts Nazi War Plants at Kassel; Close Ties for Allied Peoples Sought; Federal Sales Tax Gains New Support

Action against increase in income tax adds to sales levy talk—V-tax absorbed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Congressional backers of a Federal sales tax today predicted new support for this means of raising government revenue following the House Ways and Means Committee's refusal yesterday to recommend increases in individual income taxes.

Representative A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia announced he would propose a sales tax before the Committee reports out the tax bill.

The tax measure as it stands today would raise less than $2,000,000,000 in additional revenue. President Roosevelt's economists have said that a $16,000,000,000 gap between purchasing power and goods available must be closed if inflation is to be avoided. The tax program given Congress by the Treasury would have brought in $10,500,000,000.

Following the Committee's action eliminating a $6,500,000,000 increase in individual income taxes, only three main items of the Administration's program remain in the bill. These include proposals for higher excise taxes on luxuries such as cigarettes and liquor, increased estate taxes and greater corporate levies.

Liquor Tax May Carry

Even this part of the program is not likely to be fully accepted by the Committee, which is already talking about sharp decreases in the proposed excise taxes. It appears that only the liquor tax schedule may get through the Committee in the form recommended by the Treasury.

Reluctant to impose new personal taxes on the American public until Government economies have been effected, the House Committee voted 16 to 8 not to increase individual income taxes.

To further ease the lot of the individual taxpayer, it voted with only one dissenting vote to integrate the Victory Tax into regular income taxes in the hope of eliminating present confusion arising from a double tax base, without losing any revenue.

Lower Income Brackets

This would be done by incorporating the present Victory Tax with the regular 6 per cent income tax by raising the latter to 10 per cent. A 3 per cent levy would be laid

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

By a Staff Artist

Nazis Trapped in Russia

Battle line shows where Russian troops have punched a deep salient in the Dnieper bend threatening to cut off the escape of an estimated 500,000 Germans and inflict a disaster on the Nazis greater even than that of Stalingrad.

Chinese Back New Strategy In East Asia

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 23 (AP)—Predictions of closely coordinated action against Japan by Britain, the United States, and China were voiced by the Chungking press as Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten returned to India after a series of talks here with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and British and American military men.

The general tenor of the comment stirred by the visit of the new Allied Commander for Southeast Asia was "reflected in the Chinese Army organ, Sao Tang Pao, which said:

"We shall soon see on the battlefields the decisions reached in Chungking."

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Who recently completed a survey of the political and military situation in India

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 23—An important development has taken place in the Chinese conception of strategy of the war in East Asia.

The new appraisal arises from the formation of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's new China-India-Burma command. It shows that attention is being paid not only to Burma but increasingly to Malaya with the Isthmus of Kra as a possible starting point for drives southward to Singapore, northward to Thailand, and eastward to French Indo-China.

The Chinese desire to see the Burma Road from Rangoon across the length of Burma to China re-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

The Burma Situation: First Page, Second Section.

Allied Tactics Hit Axis On Triple Front

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week the Allied advance in Italy did not "surge" forward quite as fast as enthusiastic headlines proclaimed on several days. Over most of the 100-mile front the gains were hardly noticeable, although there was a total advance of about 12 miles along the main road from Naples to Rome where a salient was driven steadily upwards against tenacious resistance.

The plain fact, as attested by an official commentator at Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters, was that the German retreat was conducted so skillfully and so tenaciously that the Allied advance was slowed to a walk and then to a crawl with the average rate of progress since the capture of Naples down to one mile a day. At that rate it would take 100 more days to Rome and a year to the Valley of the Po.

Obviously, General Eisenhower has no intention of fighting the campaign on any such basis of frontal assault against a solid German line stretched across the peninsula with an armored division on either coastal flank and five infantry divisions in the mountainous center. It must be assumed that he has plans maturing for the use of his two greatest assets in the Italian campaign, sea and air control, which free him from dependence on frontal attack.

Amphibious Move Awaited

The Germans expected him to make another amphibious move around left end, in fact, by the week end they were reporting Allied naval movements off the

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Better understanding by 'Big Three' citizens held essential; Parley goes smoothly.

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 — After four meetings of the Hull-Eden-Molotov conference here, the impression was that the conference was running on smoother ground, the end being not yet in sight.

The Soviet news agency released a new poster showing Hitler, in the form of a hyena, being pierced by three arrows emblazoned with the national emblems of the three powers. The Russian public in general is taking more interest in the meetings, the tendency being to stress the military rather than the political angle.

Correspondents were advised not to jump to conclusions on Mr. Eden's talk with Premier Stalin or to assume that there was any special message from Prime Minister Churchill to Mr. Stalin.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 23—While the foreign ministers of Britain, the United States and Russia are endeavoring behind closed doors in Moscow to start revamping the world, there has been discussion here about what can be done to further the understanding and solidarity among the ordinary folk of the three major Allied Powers.

For it is recognized that whatever decisions may be taken by the political leaders in Moscow, the implementation and effectiveness of any Moscow agreement will depend ultimately on how the citizens of High Street, England, and Main Street, United States, react to them. The backing of the House of Commons and of Congress will be necessary if any world plan is to work.

Are the Russians and the English-speaking peoples understanding each other better? Undoubtedly there has been a great improvement which is mainly attributable to the circumstances of wartime common interests and comradeship. But is everything being done to remove any remaining misconceptions? Not by any means, in the view of many persons here now discussing this vital question.

Brake on Discussion

The Government, the Foreign Office and the press censors in London would at this moment prefer to curb any open discussion of the causes of misunderstanding. But the British people, like the Americans, don't easily relinquish their right to open and frank discussion.

One of the most pressing needs in Britain seems to be a far wider and deeper knowledge of Russia, its people, its achievements, its ideals and—on no account to be omitted—Russia's shortcomings.

From personal experience in lecturing and talking to British troops I have seen how eager ordinary folk here are to know about Russia. For the most part, they seem to have very little authentic knowledge of the Soviet. But there is a considerable section which has adopted an absurdly rose-colored view of modern Russia. This section seems to make no attempt at an objective comparison of Russian and western democratic systems. Instead, it is just blindly pro-Rus-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Russian pincers close on trapped Germans; Fifth Army takes key heights in Italy.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The RAF has carried out another of its crushing raids on German war industry, pounding the important western industrial city of Kassel, but elsewhere on the world's battlefronts the contending forces appear mainly to be marking time.

In Russia, the situation is substantially the same as it was yesterday. The Red Army has cut the railroad from Dniepropetrovsk to Krivoi Rog and is now in artillery range of Krivoi Rog, an iron and communications center. At the same time, an estimated 500,000 Germans remain trapped in the Dnieper Bend, while other large enemy forces face entrapment in the Crimea and around Kiev and Gomel.

The next few days may determine whether the Germans, who retreated in reasonably good order until they reached the Dnieper, can extricate themselves from the predicament in which they find themselves. The Russians may have paused momentarily to consolidate their position and prepare for new forward thrusts, and if the Germans are not too badly battered they may be able to take advantage of the lull to pull at least a fair portion of their troops out of the pocket in which the Russian break-through in the Dnieper bend has forced them. But this remains to be seen.

In any event, we should soon know definitely how much fighting power—and how much retreating power—remains to the Germans in Russia.

In Italy, Allied Headquarters announced, the Fifth Army has seized commanding heights in the central sector of its front and is "exploiting them." For the most part, however, Generals Clark and Montgomery are bogged in mud up to their tank axles. In all probability the only major "exploiting" they can do at this time is to prepare to strike new, heavy blows when the weather clears. Berlin, incidentally, expects that some of these blows will be air- and water-borne. The Berlin Radio says great Allied air and naval operations are being readied, and that an Allied landing near Rome is possible.

The attack by Britain's "all-weather" bombers on Kassel is described in London as "very heavy." In all likelihood, serious damage was done to vital German war plants, and this more than offsets the unusually heavy price of 44 planes which the RAF had to pay. Kassel, 100 miles northeast of Cologne, is one of Germany's key aircraft towns and the site of the Herschel locomotive works.

Meanwhile, in the developing battle of Burma, outnumbered Chinese forces, clinging to uncertain positions west of the Salween River near the Burma border, are fighting hard to hold off an encircling movement by an estimated 30,000 Japanese. The Japanese obviously are seeking to prevent the Chinese from launching a complementary east-to-west drive when Lord Louis Mountbatten begins his expected offensive against Burma from the West.

Reports that Japanese submarines are operating between Hawaii and the Pacific Coast indicate a possible enemy attempt to forestall the American sea-borne offensive which is shortly expected to be started in the Central Pacific.

On Italian Battle Front

Associated Press

British Tank Moves Through Battered Town

Typical scene in the Allied advance in Italy. A British tank is seen moving through the battered square of an Italian coastal town.

Russia:

1,500,000 Nazis Face Soviet Trap

Moscow dispatches said the fleeing Germans are in imminent peril of suffering their biggest disaster

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Extension of Ship Channel Approved by House Group

Log of the Port of Boston

Postwar development plans of the port of Boston advanced another step with approval by the House Rivers and Harbors Committee of extension of the 40-foot main ship channel to Mystic Docks in Charlestown this week.

The present 40-foot channel ends at a point opposite Commonwealth Pier, East Boston, and the plans to extend it to a point opposite Mystic Docks, if approved by Congress, will give the largest and deepest ships afloat access to such areas as the Boston Navy Yard in Charlestown, and to the site of proposed modern piers at Mystic, shipping men point out.

Estimated cost of the project is $600,000 according to Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who has worked long and earnestly in efforts to obtain the improvement. The State of Massachusetts acquired property at Mystic Docks two years ago for modernization and plans for new piers and warehouses await only lifting of priority restrictions.

Meantime, the Army continues to "blaze the trail" for what is hoped by shipping men to be the forerunner of the greatest commercial business the port has ever enjoyed. Wartime adoption of different methods of handling cargo than were formerly used at Boston, and construction and addition of new equipment, all as part of the war effort, are expected to give impetus to the potential development of commerce in the postwar era.

New Charts Ready

New editions of nautical charts for Georges Bank and Nantucket Shoals, and for Cape Elizabeth in Maine to Portsmouth, N. H., are announced by the Northeastern District Headquarters of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Boston Custom House. These charts are available to the public at the nominal price of 75 cents each, according to Capt. F. B. T. Siems, supervisor of the District.

Dredging to Start

Dredging of a portion of the ship anchorage grounds between Bird Island flats and the main ship channel, to a depth of 30 feet at mean low water, is about to start and a lighted bell buoy, painted white with a green cage, has been established to warn mariners against anchoring vessels in that area while dredging is in progress on a 24-hour-a-day basis.

More Food for Ships

Details of the long awaited plan to license ship chandlers by Federal authorities as a means of maintaining adequate supplies of food aboard the ships of the American Merchant Marine, have just been received in Boston shipping circles. The licenses will become effective after Nov. 15 for wholesalers according to the Food Distribution Administration.

Designed with a view to supplying scarce and rationed foods to War Shipping Administration operated ships and to vessels of the Allied Nations, the plan calls for wholesalers to "stockpile" a portion of the annual food requirements for WSA vessels. Very high specifications as to quality will be set for the stockpile because troops and merchant seamen must have good food, the authorities disclose.

Each licensed wholesaler is to be allowed to participate in the stockpile and make withdrawals as needed for sale to ship operators. Profits to the wholesaler will be controlled at moderate levels and sales will be made at ceiling prices or lower. As stocks required annually by the WSA are large, the plan calls for wholesalers to utilize inland warehouses as well as these located at the seaboard. All stockpiles in the country will be correlated into an over-all plan for flexibility to make possible rapid shifting of supplies to ports where needed in case changed ship movements cause a surplus in one area.

Leon Stone.

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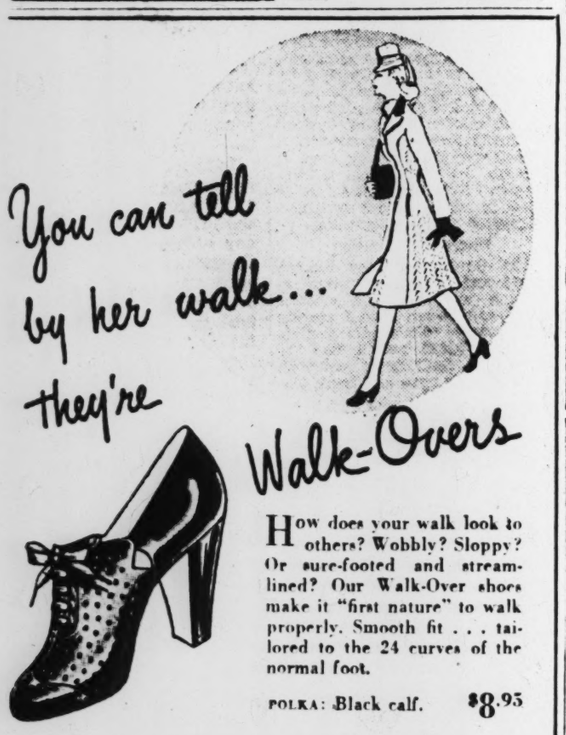

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Saltonstall Questions WAC Prospects

United States Army Signal Corps

Bay State Governor Opens New Headquarters for Recruiting Campaign

Taking up the duties, for the moment, of Capt. Dorothy Kenna, in charge of the new WAC Recruiting Office in the State House, Governor Saltonstall questioned two prospects: Sylvia Barrack of Brighton and Rosemary Mahoney of Brookline, left to right. Captain Kenna sits between the new recruits and the Governor.

New System For Loans To Small Plants

Small New England manufacturers in war or essential production can get loans more conveniently under a new system announced today by Frederick R. Hall, Regional Loan Agent for New England for the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

Effective Nov. 1, the war-agency corporation will enter into repurchase agreements with banks on loans up to $25,000 where banks agree to handle the loans, Mr. Hall explained. The interest rate will be 4 per cent, with the banks paying 1 per cent per year as a repurchase charge to the SWPC.

"SWPC is not in competition for loans with banks or with other government loan agencies, but is a combination of advisory bureau and loaning agency directing applicants to credit channels where they may best be served, and serving applicants directly when normal credit channels are not available," Mr. Hall explained.

Since the regional office was set up last January, 339 manufacturers have applied for assistance, Mr. Hall disclosed. Small operators in this area have been assisted in making loans through banks or other government loaning agencies for a total of $13,355,000, he added. During the same period, SWPC granted loans and leases for equipment totaling $3,303,000, it was also disclosed.

Future Blackouts Conference Topic

Arguments for and against the necessity for future blackouts in the eastern Atlantic seaboard states will be carried to New York next week for a series of conferences between civilian defense officials, when a definite decision is expected to be rendered.

Until the conference decides the issue, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, today stated that anything said by his office would be premature. He agreed with Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the Protective Division of the Committee, however, that one blackout test a month at the most should be sufficient.

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Nursery Authorities Hear Solutions for Child-Care Tasks

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

How the children of war workers are being cared for throughout the United States and what problems are being met, were high lights in this morning's session of the conference of the National Association for Nursery Education in its second day at the Statler, by five heads of child-care programs in widely different regions, with Dr. Grace Langdon, consultant for children's services of the Federal Works Agency, Washington, as chairman.

"We wanted to present an overall picture that would give our audience a feeling for children and for the things being done as part of the war effort," Dr. Langdon said in an interview. The five "reporters" were, therefore, chosen with an eye to representing different sections and different kinds of communities, all deeply affected by the war effort, she explained. Orange, Texas, San Francisco and San Bernardino, Calif., Macon, Ga., and Omaha, Neb., were represented.

J. W. Edgar, Superintendent of Schools, Orange, Texas, described his town as a small community which had mushroomed over 400 per cent due to shipbuilding and other war industries, with several Federal housing units "and a child population increased over 500 per cent," he said.

Obtaining funds under the Lanham Act, the Orange schools brought in every organization in town to co-operate in opening day-care centers for children of war workers, providing school-age children with before-and-after school care, and other services.

Compensation for Losses

"To compensate for the home care children are missing we have a home membership program at school," he went on. Youngsters can use their school buildings as they would a club house, even to the laboratories serving as beauty parlors with a counselor to advise on makeup and care of hair. For the trailer children and others living in crowded rooms this is much needed for morale, he pointed out. Then when the United Service Organizations was swamped by high school youngsters, a "Junior USO" was opened in the high school building, and through co-operation with the real USO films, soft drinks, and other things are made available, despite priorities, and dances and games also are provided.

Of course Orange had a terrific teacher shortage, but it tackled that, too, and is winning. "In order to get teachers we had to go into the housing business," Mr. Edgar laughed. They have leased houses and sublet them at what teachers could pay. They had to attract married women whose husbands were making high wages, so to a patriotic appeal they added food shopping and other services to enable them to teach and keep house too. "We were forced to face things realistically," he said.

The variety of services offered to working mothers of the San Francisco Bay area to enable them to carry jobs in the war plants even though they have young children, was described by Mrs. Lynette Messer, of San Francisco State College, which is operating a wartime day-care center serving 125 children with 70 others currently on the waiting list. "It was found that after a full day's work mothers were tense and not in a condition to care for the children properly. They needed further help," she said. "So the Center now supplies hot meals for the whole family which can be taken home. A mending service for children is another aid. Taking children to the barber or the dentist is another. These things busy mothers cannot do without increasing absenteeism at the plants."

In Dr. Langdon's opinion, an outstanding thing about the program in San Bernardino, which was described by Miss Kate Felver, the supervisor, is the co-ordination of the public schools, the war plant personnel workers and the United States Employment Service, so that when new workers are needed their child care needs are provided for in advance and the women can go right into the job.

In Macon, Ga., the child-care centers described by Mrs. Rosalie Chapin are operated as an integral part of the public schools, located along lines of transportation and serving workers in the textile mills and the ordnance plant.

Kenneth Burkholder, Supervisor of Nursery Schools and Extended School Services, Omaha, Neb., described the after-school care provided by the schools there.

Dr. Langdon, who has visited child care centers in all parts of the country, spoke especially of one center in the Northwest which she visited when the littlest ones were being put to bed. "In one corner a group were hearing a story, in another some were doing finger painting, others were playing quiet games—just the sorts of things children do in a good home," she said, and then told how the teachers tucked them in and kissed them good night.

The conference went into a session of discussion groups this afternoon and is holding a gay Country Dance Party at the Lincoln House Gymnasium this evening with the Wheelock College as hostess and Alice B. Mifflin of Hale House as chairman. The general session tomorrow is a symposium on "Religion—Its Place in Community Services for Children," with representatives of different faiths participating and Adelaide Case of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, as Chairman.

Dr. Carl J. Friedrich, Professor of Government at Harvard University, who spoke at the opening session last night of the National Association of Nursery Education, told the 400 teachers and others attending:

"I personally believe that you are working with the most important age level of all. The molding of character has to take place at the age at which you are working with children, which is really from two to six years. In the past, that molding began in the family. But today frequently it does not begin in the home, as the home has nothing to give the child."

Rival Academies In War Loan Race

A competitive war-loan drive between The Phillips Exeter Academy and the Phillips Academy at Andover will open Wednesday, October 27, and extend until November 13, the date of the Exeter-Andover football game.

Sponsored by the two school papers, The Exonian and The Phillipian, the drive will include a canvass of students in an attempt to increase contrjbutions to the War Loan.

Dr. Leonard L. Elden

Dr. Leonard L. Elden, who passed on yesterday in Wareham, was the retired head of the Boston Edison Company's electrical engineering department.

An inventor and researcher, Dr. Elden originated a composite air circuit-breaker, an oil circuit-breaker, and other electrical devices.

He went to work for the Massachusetts Electric Power Company in 1885. Three years later, when it was absorbed by the Merchants Light & Power Company, he was put in charge of electrical station equipment.

At the merger forming the Boston Electric Light Company, he was placed in charge of all electrical equipment. After the company became part of the Boston Edison Company, he served as superintendent of the electrical engineering department and as technical adviser to the general superintendent, retiring in 1932.

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Yugoslavia Declared Set On Democracy

Let the liberal, or democratic, movement grow apace in Yugoslavia after the war or there will be a third war in Europe, warned Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic, former Assistant Political Director of the Belgrade Foreign Office, addressing the United Yugoslav Relief Fund last night.

With the United Nations forces poised on the west side of the Adriatic for the invasion of the Balkans, Dr. Gavrilovic told his fellow countrymen in Boston that hope of unity within Yugoslavia after the war depends upon nourishing the seeds of democratic freedoms which have already taken deep root, he said, in the consciousness of most Yugoslavs.

The liberal movement began in his country during World War I, the visitor affirmed, but was suppressed to a large extent. The present war, he added, is definitely the outcome of the suppression of democratic ideals in Europe, and will have the effect of strengthening the liberal movement in all Europe as well as in Yugoslavia.

"The Yugoslavs have seen enough of the terrorism of dictators," he continued. "There are 400,000 orphans in the country today. There is little to eat, bombed out cities, and a vast job of relief to be done after the war. Most of Yugoslavia looks to the United States for assistance in all economic phases when the war ends. But we like Russia. We are Slavs. Hence, I think of Yugoslavia as a bridge through which Russian and American and British friendship can be cemented."

Dr. Gavrilovic was in Belgrade when it was first bombed by the Germans. Until he was taken out of the country by the British after the German invasion, he saw schools of children wiped out by the invaders. This is why there is no stopping the liberal movement in Yugoslavia after the war, he said.

Indications of internal disunity in his country at this time, he held a healthy rather than a dangerous sign. It is part of the upheaval, he said, which accompanies a change-over in a progressive State. He indicated that Yugoslavia would welcome military occupancy of the country by the United Nations after the war for the fostering of democratic ideals.

"You can rest assured," he concluded, "that the great majority of Yugoslavs are not Communistic but democratic and will look chiefly to Britain and America for economic and cultural assistance after the war."

Presiding at the meeting was Allen Forbes, chairman of the United Relief Fund of Boston. Morton Prince, chairman of the Boston Executive Committee of the Yugoslav Relief Fund, introduced the guest speaker.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meat, Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "C," "D," "E," and "F" in ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Oct. 30.

Brown stamps "G" become valid Oct. 24; "H," Oct. 31; "J," Nov. 7; and "K," Nov. 14. All will expire Dec. 4.

Sugar—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 14 in Book 1, good for five pounds, expires, Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, also expire.

Nov. 1—Stamp No. 29 in book 4 becomes valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" will expire.

Nov. 1—First series of Green Stamps, "A," "B," and "C," in Book No. 4—to be issued before end of October—will become valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book No. 2.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Nov. 9—New "A" gasoline coupons become valid at midnight.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B-book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A concert will be given by Jean Bedetti, 'cellist, at The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

"Eastern Influence on Greek Art" will be the subject of Miss Segall's 3 p. m. lecture, to be followed by a discussion on "American Paintings" by Mrs. Willson, at the Museum of Fine Arts, 4 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Leonard T. Carney, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading, in the church edifice, 3:30 p. m.

Max Lerner will speak on "America, America" at The Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m., following an organ recital which begins at 7:30 o'clock. Free to the public.

Monday

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will give a lecture on current events at The University Club, 11:15 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

On the Radio

Vandamm

Gertrude Lawrence

Revlon Revue presents Gertrude Lawrence Sundays, 10 p. m., BLUE-WHDH, in scenes from her former plays.

Stage Door Canteen Site Not Decided

Boston's Stage Door Canteen, which was closed Wednesday under a City ban because of alleged structural defects, "will reopen, but we don't know just where," said William M. Blatt, Canteen counsel, today, in answer to a "natural question of servicemen about the future of the theater business' open-house."

Asked to comment on reports that other sites had been offered, Mr. Blatt said no definite offers had been received, "but we have ideas. If it would cost too much to repair the present location, we think we can find another place conveniently, but it hasn't been decided yet. We don't know exactly what repairs have to be made."

City Building Commissioner James H. Mooney, in closing the theater business' open-house to servicemen this week, had alleged there were structural defects to be corrected.

"Our present location," Mr. Blatt explained, "was donated to us by the Shubert theater people, and most of the remodeling for the Canteen was contributed by others such as union help in labor and materials."

Weather Report

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately cool today, with temperatures tonight about the same as last night; gentle winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Intermittent very light rain or drizzle in north portions today. Continued moderately cool today and tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Continued moderately cool today and tonight.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:02 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 8:17 a. m.; height, 8.1 feet.
Sunday, 8:54 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Monday, 9:23 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

Baldwin Bars Partisan Bias In U. S. Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Oct. 23—Bitter partisan debate over the nation's foreign policy may hamper or defeat establishment of a firm and lasting basis for international peace and good will, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut asserted here today.

The Governor was speaking at the fifth annual convocation of the State Board of Education at the State Teachers College, along with Representative James W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas. Degrees were awarded to 76 teachers during the ceremonies.

"Our foreign policy must be American and it must be evolved by both parties," Governor Baldwin said. "We must do everything that we can to remove the question of foreign policy from the realm of partisan politics. A bitter partisan debate over our foreign policy or terms of the peace treaty may greatly hamper or even defeat our chief aim in this war—which is to establish a firm and lasting basis for international peace and good will.

"We must be prepared when peace comes to determine the basis of our relationship with other nations not from the point of view of what's best for the Republican or Democratic party, but solely from the point of view of what's best for the future peace, happiness and security of all of the people of the United States."

Egone Offers Free Lecture

Egone, internationally known camera artist, teacher, lecturer, and writer, will inaugurate a new series of evening classes in photography for amateurs on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at 7:30 o'clock at his new studio at 308 Boylston Street, Boston. The opening lecture is free to all camera enthusiasts.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"PROBATION AFTER DEATH"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON	The Mother Church, as indicated above.
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 128 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM	First Church, 819 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-3)
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM	First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-2)
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP	First Church, 145 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service (4) Sunday Morning Service 11
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8 (5) Wednesday Eve. except 2nd, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8 (6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston
323 Washington Street, Opp. Milk — 84 Boylston St., Little Building
Entrance also 34 Province St. — Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms

Maine Civil Defense Aid Valuable in Sudden Flood

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

When recent torrential rains caused a flash flood that wiped away a dam providing storage for the municipal water supply, knocked out four bridges, damaged streets and flooded cellars in Belfast, Maine, civilian defense forces of that community went to work immediately.

Patrolling streets that were wholly or partially inundated, rerouting traffic, warning people to be sparing in the use of water until a normal supply was again assured, the civilian defense units performed yeoman work.

Loss of the dam necessitated use of a City fire engine to pump water into the standpipe from Kirby Lake, some distance away, while another pumper was rushed from Augusta.

Householders were asked to use as little water as possible during the emergency. Destruction of the larger bridge closed Route No. 1, the Atlantic High. Traffic was diverted to Route 137 via Camden. Two of the four smaller bridges carried out by the rapid rise of small streams in the vicinity were at City Point and others on the so-called Frank Keene Road. Roads in the outlying districts were damaged to some extent.

Home-Front Pledges

Each of the estimated 50,000 persons who will go to Hartford, Conn., schools next week to register for War Ration Book 4 for the City's 200,000 residents will be asked to sign the home-front pledge, according to plans laid by the campaign committee at the Hartford War Council headquarters.

Each retail grocer will receive pledges for signing by his customers, and it is hoped that a total of 30,000 signatures from this source will result, according to Chairman Edward F. Ahern of the committee. Mr. Ahern reported also that labor representatives had told him that they would distribute pledges in workshops; that Rabbi Morris Silverman plans to back the campaign by announcing it in all services in Emanual Synagogue, and that the Rev. Robbins W. Barstow of Hartford Seminary Foundation has assured the committee he will co-operate in every possible way with the drive.

Air-raid wardens will assist in the drive by soliciting 15,000 pledges, Chief Warden Charles A. Welch said at the meeting. Newspaper and radio publicity and extensive recruiting of signers in theaters were other plans.

Dr. Victor Butterfield, new President of Wesleyan University, and Dr. Alonzo B. Grace, State Commissioner of Education, were appointed by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin as members of the Connecticut War Council.

Deferments in Fuel Line

A committee of Connecticut fuel men who will advise draft and appeal boards on the need for keeping "necessary men" at work in various fuel distributing jobs, will be appointed soon under the Connecticut War Council, Harold F. Woodcock, Administrator, announced.

This announcement followed a meeting of solid and liquid fuel dealers with State Selective Service Director John F. Robinson at his headquarters. The dealers pointed out that the draft already has cut into their industries to such an extent that they may not have the men to make necessary deliveries this winter.

Mr. Robinson recommended that an investigating and advisory committee be formed similar to those now functioning for druggists and food, feed, and grain distributors. The committee will investigate requests by industries for deferments for "necessary men" and will make recommendations directly to draft or appeal boards where the case is coming up.

Mayor Walter H. Wood, chairman of the Rochester, N. H., Civilian Defense Council, called attention to the residents of Rochester, especially the various units of the OCD, that the demobilization of observation posts in no way affects the civilian air-raid warning system, including district warning centers and local control centers, or any other civilian defense activities. It is important, he stressed, that these should continue without relaxation.

Cartoon in the News

Booths, Globe and Mail, Toronto

Yes, the Subs Are Still Operating

Better Weapons for Soldiers Aided by Metal Technicians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 23—The soldier at the battle front may not be interested in the improvement of processes in the manufacture and use of metals, as were the 9,000 technicians who attended the sessions of the National Metal Congress here, but as a result of the exchange of discoveries and ideas made here men in service can expect better weapons.

Exhibits of some 200 manufacturers showed some outstanding developments in metal technology. One firm set up an educational exhibit to explain a process called "surface peening" which toughens war steels by imposing a powerful stream of shot ball blasting on the surface of the material to be hardened. The manufacturer explains the process is one of inducing an internal stress inside metal by putting the outside surface under compression, or tension. The process isn't new, says the manufacturer; the sword makers of Damascus used it. But it has only recently been brought under technical control for commercial use. War demands for a tougher steel are responsible, the exhibitor said.

Another toughening method exhibited is called "heat treating in reverse." As those who put on this exhibit explained it, it was formerly thought that a high degree of heat was necessary to harden metals. But now it is found that by subjecting the metal to cold 120 degrees below zero, metals can be toughened just as they are by heat.

Use of Powdered Metals

Demands of armament production have stimulated the wider use of powdered metals, speakers told one of the panel meetings of the Congress. Powdered metal makes possible the manufacture of parts simply by pressing powdered metals into form under high power. There are no known limitations on the size and shapes of products that can be made by the new processes, according to Walter C. Sutton, chief engineer of the S. K. Wellman Co.

Even porous materials, suitable for use as filters, can be made from powdered metal, it was stated by another speaker. Other materials advantageously made from powder include electrical contact materials, bearings, abrasive wheels, and cutting tools, it was stated by members of the panel. One of the fastest growing branches of this relatively new industry is that of the manufacture of magnesium powder, used in explosives.

Another aid to the war effort exhibited here was the Dumont Cyclograph, described as possessing three separate powers. It is an automatic sorter of metals, a metal locator, and an electronic metallurgical analyzer. The Cyclograph, it was explained, makes it possible to test metal suspected of being below standard without breaking it up.

Foreign Patents Described

Along with new American industrial developments, the Alien Property Custodian of the United States exhibited here some 35,000 descriptions of foreign patents now available to American manufacturers upon payment of a small license fee. Administrators of this Government bureau, now located in Chicago, are attempting to acquaint American manufacturers with the wide variety and large number of foreign patents available to them due to the conventions of war.

Achievements in American industrial research were recognized at the Congress when two members of the metallurgical industry were awarded medals. Roy A. Hunt, President of the Aluminum Company of America, was given the medal of the American Society for Metals because of his part in developing aluminum, a metal which has had its entire industrial life in the past 55 years.

Dr. Zay Jeffries, a technical director for General Electric Company, Cleveland, was the other medal recipient. He was honored "for his outstanding metallurgical knowledge and great versatility in the application of science to the metal industry."

New President of the Society is Dr. M. A. Grossman, Director of Research of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.

Union Leaders Acting on Rail Strike Vote

By the Associated Press

Leaders of the five operating railroad unions, with a membership of 350,000, appeared in favor of a strike vote today, and elsewhere on the labor front wildcat strikes had more than 33,000 coal miners idle.

Spokesmen for the brotherhoods were said to have rejected a proposal of a four cent an hour increase. Union leaders were represented as expressing the belief that a strike vote was the only method for a showdown in their demands with the managements.

A joint meeting of all rail union leaders was expected today on a resolution recommending the the strike poll and its rejection of the pay raise suggestion.

Four of the five brotherhoods have rejected the four-cents-an-hour raise proposal, according to the head of the Switchmen's Union. Action on the strike poll was deferred until today because the Trainmen's Brotherhood was not represented at a meeting yesterday.

Wildcat coal strikes spread yesterday to Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Kentucky, where 4,000 more workers walked out. The total of men idle included 20,000 in Alabama, 3,000 in Indiana, 7,700 in Kentucky, 1,650 in Ohio, 1,200 in Pennsylvania, 1,400 in Illinois, and 400 in Arkansas.

Alabama miners started the current walkout Oct. 13. The National War Labor Board has directed them to return to work. John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, also has urged them to go back to the pits.

The WLB concluded hearings yesterday on a proposed new contract for the Illinois soft coal fields which the workers hold up as a possible model for the whole industry. A decision is expected in a few days.

The agreement gives the men an increase of about $1.75 a day for a five-day week.

Officials of the United Mine Workers were ordered to appear before the WLB today and explain why their men are still out, despite orders from the Board.

Quill Re-elected

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Michael J. Quill was re-elected unanimously yesterday to a fourth term as President of the Transport Workers Union of America (C. I. O.) amid scenes reminiscent of a national political convention.

The 236 delegates from 36 cities attending the union's fourth biennial convention demonstrated with noisemakers and a parade inside Transport Hall when Mr. Quill, who was unopposed, made his acceptance speech. Another and greater demonstration came about 20 minutes later when the unanimous vote was recorded.

Utility Wages

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Over management opposition, the 69th and final industry committee to report under the Fair Labor Standards Act yesterday recommended a minimum wage rate of 40 cents an hour for workers in the communications, utilities, and miscellaneous fields.

L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage-Hour Division of the Department of Labor, said the present minimum in the industry was 30 cents.

Heads Chemists

G. Maillard Kessler.

Wallace Patten Cohoe

Inducted as president of the Society of Chemical Industry, an international organization with headquarters in London. Mr. Cohoe lives in New York.

Chemists Elect Cohoe to Head World Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Wallace Patten Cohoe of New York was inducted into the presidency of the Society of Chemical Industry, an international organization with headquarters in London, at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night attended by about 800 chemists and industrialists. Mr. Cohoe succeeds Dr. William Cullen of London.

The meeting was under the patronage of King George VI, and the British Government was represented by Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister in Washington, who presented the chains of office to Mr. Cohoe.

Two Awards

Honorary membership in the Society was awarded to Alexei Bach, Soviet biochemist, and Dr. Hou Te-pang, Chinese industrial chemist. Neither was present at the meeting.

Sir Gerald, in his address, recalled that the world once believed that there was only so much world trade to be had and that all nations must fight for their own share.

"The truth is that there lies before us all the possibility of an industrial growth which will serve not to create more competitors, but to create more markets, and this, in its turn, will call for international co-operation in the mutually advantageous exchange of materials, goods and ideas such as has not been achieved before," he added.

Place at Peace Table

Mr. Cohoe said that chemists and physical scientists must give technical assistance to those at the peace table at the end of the war and called for an affiliation between the chemists of all English-speaking countries.

Mr. Cohoe is the sixth American to become president of the Society, which was founded in 1881 and has approximately 5,000 members throughout the world. He is a technical adviser to corporations, principally in the fields of textiles, synthetics, paper and cellulose. Born in Norwich, Ontario, Canada, in 1875, Mr. Cohoe has lived in New York since 1912. He was educated at McMaster University, Toronto, and at Harvard University.

U. S. to Begin Building Giant Aircraft Carriers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Giant aircraft carriers which can launch the big bombers now based on land are in the making.

This was disclosed by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox with announcement that construction of the largest carriers in the world will be started in United States shipyards soon.

Larger than battleships and heavily armored, the new carriers will be virtually invulnerable to ordinary torpedoes and shells. They will carry even more and bigger guns, possibly some as heavy as those now used on cruisers.

More important, said Mr. Knox, they will be capable of going into action with more planes than ever have been placed upon a flat top. The planes themselves will be giants for such operations.

Plans now call for construction of three such carriers, of 45,000 tons displacement each. United States yards now are building the Essex class of 25,000 tons requiring a year's construction time. Two of the "battle carriers" as Mr. Knox called them will be constructed at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Yards and the third at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the work to start "right away."

Biggest carrier in the United States forces was the Saratoga, at 33,000 tons. It has been reported sunk, but the sinking has not been confirmed by the Navy Department.

Mr. Knox explained that the carriers, to be known as "C V B's," will provide greater protection than ever before was used on an aircraft carrier, both in armament and in armor plating.

"They will afford a combination of protection and speed and have a capacity to handle larger planes and more of them than any ship ever launched," he said.

Asked about the designation "C V B," Mr. Knox explained the "B" can be interpreted as standing merely for "big," and the letters "C V" are the Navy designation for aircraft carriers.

"Would it be a good idea to call these battle carriers?" Mr Knox was asked.

"That might be appropriate," he replied.

Names for the ships have not been selected nor has the exact date for the keel layings been determined. Mr. Knox said that shipways to handle such large vessels were readily available.

Massachusetts Wing of Civil Air Patrol To Put on Recruiting Show at Lawrence

Planes of the Massachusetts Wing of the Civil Air Patrol will land at the Lawrence, Mass., Air Field at noon on Sunday, Oct. 24, to prepare for the air show there which will open to the public at 1 p. m.

Weather permitting, there will be a flight of Army planes over the field between 2 p. m. and 3 p. m., and a band will play throughout the afternoon's performance.

Free demonstration flights, giving young men interested in the United States Army Air Force an opportunity to get the "feel" of being in the air will be given to a number of young men between the ages of 17 and 27.

There also will be an opportunity for interested persons to inquire into the qualifications necessary to join the Air Corps Enlisted Reserve for future training as an Aviation Cadet.

For full information on how to become an Army or Navy Aviation Cadet, and for an opportunity to fly in a Civil Air Patrol ship, bring or mail the following coupon to:

New England Aviation Cadet Committee
30 Kilby Street, Boston.
LAFayette 4888

Name .....
Address .....
City .....
Age ..... years ..... months.

Dr. Reamon to Head Universalist Church

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Ellsworth C. Reamon, of Syracuse, N. Y., was elected President of the Universalist Church of America yesterday at the final session of its 51st biennial convention.

Dr. Reamon succeeds Louis A. Ames of New York City as head of the conference which includes about 200 churches in 18 States.

The Rev. Dr. Emerson H. Lalone of Boston, Mrs. Seth R. Brooks of Washington, D. C., and Miss Ann Postma of Hartford, Conn., were elected Vice-Presidents.

Those elected trustees for four-year terms included: The Rev. Dr. Stanley Manning, of Hartford, and Samuel F. Parker, of Lynn, Mass.

The Rev. Robert H. Barber of New Haven, Conn., was chosen to preach the ocasional sermon at the next biennial meeting.

The women of our country are good soldiers. Helping with crops, canning the harvest, learning about nutrition.

But are we—all of us—doing *all* we can? There are part-time jobs open in every community. Think now about how much time you could give . . . and plan to give a little more than that!

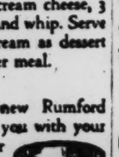
You can save hours every week by planning meals that require a minimum of fuss and bother. Waffles, for instance. Just right for chill-morning breakfasts, ideal for evenings when you entertain, perfect for special-treat lunches or dinners. Here's the recipe for Standard Rumford Waffles—your family will love them, so crisp and brown and feather-light. And, because they're made with Rumford, the all-phosphate double-acting baking powder, they're *bound* to be good!

Standard Rumford Waffles
2 c. sifted flour — 3 eggs, separated
½ tsp. salt
2 tsp. *Rumford Baking Powder*
1¼ c. milk
4 tblspn. melted shortening

Sift together flour, salt, baking powder. Add egg yolks and milk, beating well, so as to make a smooth batter. Stir in melted butter and, at the last moment, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in preheated waffle iron. Makes 6 four-section waffles.

Here is a delicious spread for waffles called Honey Cream. Simply blend one 3-oz. package of cream cheese, 3 tablespoons of honey, and whip. Serve waffles with Honey Cream as dessert after a soup or chowder meal.

Time Savers. This new Rumford recipe folder will help you with your baking, and budget your time. For lunch box variety, send for *Lunch Box Ideas* too. They're both *free*. Write to: Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford 16, Rhode Island.



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For CBS Programs TODAY!

WEEI

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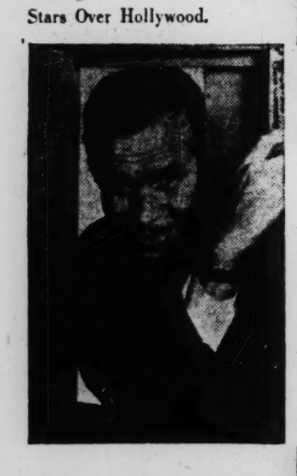
WARREN SWEENEY at 11:00 a.m.

Warren Sweeney, veteran and gifted newscaster, brings you a fact-packed five minutes strategically spotted at this time to bring you up to date on the news of the world from the battle and diplomatic fronts. Make a pleasant habit of tuning to Warren Sweeney and the news at this time for latest information.

STARS OVER HOLLYWOOD at 12:30 p.m.

Straight from Hollywood come these brilliant stories, many of them written especially for radio, and all of them enacted by an unusually fine cast. Each week you'll find a Hollywood star in the leading role of a new story, in Stars Over Hollywood.



INNER SANCTUM at 8:30 p.m.

The door to the Inner Sanctum creaks slowly open, and the lugubrious voice of Raymond, your host, greets you every Saturday night in a program about equally compounded of thrills and chills, laughter and suspense. Behind the door of the Inner Sanctum lie mysteries; go in with Raymond and enjoy them!

YOUR HIT PARADE at 9:00 p.m.

Frank Sinatra heads the glittering cast of this superb program of the ten top tunes of the week. With Frank you'll hear a corps of expert vocalists, and the music of Mark Warnow's orchestra, as Your Hit Parade rolls smoothly along.

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See the radio page of this newspaper for full WEEI schedule

Re-education Of Nazis Called Searching Job

Re-education of the German people is at catch phrase with more than one catch to it, declared Ernest S. Pisko, guest speaker at today's luncheon meeting of the Twentieth Century Association.

Talking on "The Re-education of Germany—Challenge or Illusion? the speaker stressed the three-fold meaning of the term education, which is being used alternately for transmission of knowledge, regulation of behavior, and the shaping of character.

Only as far as transmission of knowledge is concerned, Mr. Pisko opined, appears any comprehensive re-education feasible. He warned, however, against underestimating the size of even this limited task that will involve the writing and revising of tens of thousands of textbooks and the training of about 500,000 anti-Nazi teachers—the minimum staff required for the approximately 8,000,000 German children between the ages of 6 to 18 years.

Mr. Pisko found little reason for believing that a different kind of schooling would change the German character. This, he asserted, could only be brought about by the two-standard means of character education—example and experience.

The example would have to be provided by the postwar behavior of the United Nations; the experience would have to be provided by hard blows from the Allied armies.

However, Mr. Pisko quoted several instances showing that already a genuine reaction to Nazi philosophy is beginning to spread among the German youth. In this he sees a most hopeful sign, for, as he said, in the end the main job of their re-education will fall on the Germans, themselves, and they are unlikely to tackle it unless they begin with a spontaneous spiritual revolution.

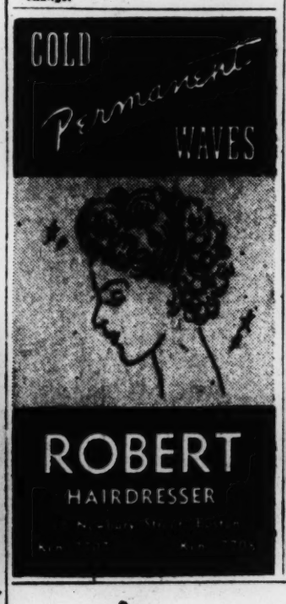
Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert, TGWA, 9.58meg., 31m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Yankee Doodle Doo" with Vic Oliver. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRO, 11.66meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.9m.
Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YV5RN, 6.30meg., 48.4m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Eyes Front," GSC. 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRO, 11.66meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKP, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Travelers' Tales. GSC. 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel": GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.60 meg., 30.9m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Current Events. GSC. 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.60meg., 30.9m.

Sunday, October 24

Chungking—11:15 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Service from Dumfries, Scotland. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.34 m.; ORG, 11.66 meg., 25.68 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.34 m.; ORG, 11.66 meg., 25.68 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"West Indian Guest Night." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.34 m.; ORG, 11.66 meg., 25.68 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Answering You. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.66 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Griller String Quartet. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.10 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—NBC Orchestra. Leopold Stokowsky, conductor. TGWA, 916 meg. 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.60 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.



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JOHN CHARLES **Thomas**
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ON THE
Westinghouse Program
NBC NETWORK
STATION WBZ
TOMORROW at 2:30 P. M.
Eastern War Time

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
12:00	Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Margaret Lindsay	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; talk; music	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45			Weather; "Herbert"	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Dick Powell; Martha Tilton; songs	M. E. Sarles; Sothlow; Show; Music; drama; guest speakers	"Had They Might Live"; Red Cross drama'tation	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15			All Out for Victory	Bob Aster's Orchestra	Italian Quarter Hour
1:30	News service	Fishermen's Prgm; news		Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Army Relief Letter		News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00	David Cheskin's Or.	'Relations'; 'D'Artega'	Three Suns Trio	Sports program	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Michigan-Minnesota	Michigan-Minnesota	Michigan-Minnesota	Hal McIntire's Orch.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	football game	football game	football game	George Duffy's Orch.	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Michigan-Minnesota	Michigan-Minnesota	Michigan-Minnesota	Army-Yale football game	News service
3:00	football game	football game	football game	Army-Yale football game	Waltzing With You
3:15	Michigan-Minnesota	Michigan-Minnesota	Michigan-Minnesota	Army-Yale football game	Waltzing With You
3:30	football game	football game	football game	Army-Yale football game	Gene Autry & the Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Michigan-Minnesota	Michigan-Minnesota	Michigan-Minnesota	Army-Yale football game	
4:00	football game	football game	football game	Army-Yale football game	Freddie Black's Orch.
4:15	Michigan-Minnesota	Michigan-Minnesota	Michigan-Minnesota	Army-Yale football game	Count Basie's Orch.
4:30	football game	football game	football game	Army-Yale football game	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:45	Michigan-Minnesota	Michigan-Minnesota	Michigan-Minnesota	Army-Yale football game	Dinah Shore, songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Joseph Gallichio's Or.	Army-Yale football game	Will Bradley's Orch.
5:15	Follies; Quartet	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Joseph Gallichio's Or.	Army-Yale football game	Bing Crosby, songs
5:30	"Mother & Dad"; dr	Studio Orchestra; talks	Voice of Alaska	Musical Roundup	Alvino Rey's Orch.
5:45	"Mother & Dad"; dr	Studio Orchestra; talks	Curt Massey; Quartet	Reception to Pat O'Brien	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news.	Message of Israel	News; Commentator	News service	Sports news
6:15	Chester Doge	Message of Israel	Symphony of Melody	Sports; Music	Light Classics; music
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Newscast	Football Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	News service
6:45	World Today; news	Leon Henderson	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind the Gun; drama	"What's New?"; Variety; Drama; Orch.; Virginia Bruce; Vronsky&Babin; J. Pepper; King Sisters	"For This We Fight"; Better, Cheaper Houses	Weekly Visit American Eagle Club in London	'Revival Echoes'; spkr.
7:15			"Ellery Queen"; drama	Concert Album	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's Thanks to the Yanks		"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	Anne Nigro, pianist
7:45			"Ellery Queen"; drama		'Lest We Forget'; drama
8:00	Groucho Marx Variety Show; guest	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose" com	"California Melodies";	Religious program
8:15		Boston Symphony Orch.;	"Abie's Irish Rose" com	Maxine Gray, songs; or	Religious program
8:30	'Inner Sanctum";	Serge Koussevitzky, con	"Truth or Consequences"	"Foreign Assignment";	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; news	Boston Symphony Orch.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	dramatic series	Dr. Hans Naithan: Music
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Serge Koussevitzky, con	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion	Mendelssohn's Symphony
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	comedy songs; orch.	Claire; Ethel Leuning;	No. 3
9:30	Or.; Frank Sinatra	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	J. Gerard; J. MacDonald; 'Mignon'; or. chor	Mendelssohn's Symphony
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz		No. 3
10:00	Serenade"; music	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please;	Harry Green's Orchestra	Cab Calloway, guest con	'Maj. Frank Cavanaugh'	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	J. McWilliams, mc	Music of the Masters	"Grand Old Opry"; Hillbilly show; W. Ford, mc	Dave Rose's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Eisenhower; Mrgathau	Music of the Masters		Musical Roundup	Earl Hines' Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ.	News service	Red Nichols' Orch.
11:15	Jam; Rideout	Club Fiesta; music	Drama by Olmstead	Bill Bardo's Orch.	Harry James' Orch.
11:30	Benny Goodman Or.	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	"Halls of Montezuma";	Day's End: music
11:45	Benny Goodman Or.	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Capt. Glenn Miller, con	Marine Corps show	Music; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
8:00	News; organ	Church Services	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Newscast	Radio service; Weather	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors	Petite Musicale	Religious program
8:45	Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	Boone County Neighborr	News service	News service
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Your Singing Minister"
9:15	E. Power Biggs;	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	Organ Recital	Fiaber, conductor	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	"Gems of Melody"
10:00	Church of the Air;	Israel Varieties; drama.	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Gems of Melody"
10:15	Church of the Air;	Israel Varieties; drama.	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30	People's Platform	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Southland Echoes; choir	Tremont Temple Church
10:45	People's Platform	Services; speaker	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Services; Speaker
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Tremont Temple Church
11:30	Invitation to Learning; guest speakers	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	Services; Speaker
11:45		Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, song;	Calib. Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Services
12:00	News service	Weekly War Journal	News; NBC Concert Or.	Reviewing Stand: Philippine Independence	News report
12:15	Texas Rangers	World Wide News	H. Leopold Spitalny, con		Gladys Swarthout, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	WHDH Music Hall	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Italian Melodies
12:45	"People to People"	WHDH Music Hall	Paul Lavalle, conductor	Religious program	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	WHDH Music Hall	News service	News service	The Balboa Playhouse
1:15	Musical program	WHDH Music Hall	Camp Wheeler Program	Political talk	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable;	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Curt Massey, songs	Cavalcade of Song	"The Balkans"	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Ceiling Unlimited,"	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	Frank and Ernest"
2:15	Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	Today's Men, Women: Int
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Program: talk; music
2:45	World News; music	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic-	Those Good Old Days	Byron Price: Rationing	Treasury Star Parade	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony; Artur	"D'Artega Presents"	World News Parade	Fighting Heroes U. S. N.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Rodzinski, cond	"Hot Copy"; drama se-	Symphony of Melody	Qua of Two Cities	Religious program
3:45	Zino Francescatti	ries: "Sabotage"	Football Roundup	Quis of Two Cities	Religious program
4:00	violin soloist	Newscast	Pickups from training	"Thanks to America"; Or	Religious program
4:15	N. Y. Philharmonic	"Memorable Music"	centers through't world	chorus; solos; trio; talk	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	Capt. Jack Healy, news	Young People's Church	Religious program
4:45	Rose Bampton	Matinee of Yesterday	Capt. Jack Healy, news	of the Air; speaker	Religious program
5:00	Family Hour; Gladys	John Vandercook; John	NBC Symphony Orch.	Fireside Party: Drama	Sunday Swing Time
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Gunther, news analysis	Dr. Frank Black, cond.	ch.; Griff Williams' Or	Sunday Swing Time
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	'The Shadow"; mystery	Sunday Swing Time
5:45	"Dear John"; sk.	Musical Steelmakers	Dr. Frank Black, cond	dramatisation	Sunday Swing Time
6:00	Theater: M. Rooney,	News; Nat'l War Fund:	Religious program	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Tremont Temple Twilight
6:15	'Melody in 3 Flats'	Music; dr.; guest stars	Religious program	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Services: Speaker
6:30	America in the Air	Concert Hall	'The Great Gildersleeve';	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	America in the Air	Concert Hall; Narrator	dr. with Harold Peary	News service	Religious drama
7:00	William Shirer	News commentator	Jack Benny Show: Mary	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
7:15	"Songs by Sinatra"	Dorothy Thompson	Livingstone; Rochester	Hour; speaker	Hour; speaker
7:30	"We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelly,	Bondwagon; Bob Ches-	Old - Pashioned Revival	Old - Pashioned Revival
7:45	interviews; orch.	m. c.	ter's Orchestra; News	Hour; speaker	Hour; speaker
8:00	Jerry Lester Show:	Roy Porter, news; Int.	Bert Lahr; Lena Horne;	"The Adventures of Bull-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Guest: R. Bellamy	That's a Good One: com.	Joan Blondell: Orch.	dog Drummond"; drama	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	"Keepsakes"; Dorothy	"One Man's Family"	Music in Variety	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; news	Kirsten; tenor; chor; or	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter; news	Services
9:00	Radio Reader's Digest; drama; music	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry - Go - Round; orch; songs	Cleveland Symphony Or.	Rachmaninoff's Concerto
9:15		Chamber Music		Erich Leinsdorf, cond	No. 2; Dr. Karl Geiringer, commentator
9:30	Jas. Melton & Co.,	Society of Lower Basin	American Album of Fa-	Cleveland Symphony Or.	Rachmaninoff's Con. 2
9:45	Albert Spalding	Street. Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	Erie Leinsdorf, cond.	
10:00	"Take It or Leave	Gertrude Lawrence; Reg	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comment:	News service
10:15	It"; quiz program	Gardiner: Candle Light	Or.; chorus; soloists	W. Wilkie: "Lippmann"	Irish Melodies
10:30	"Adventures of the	The Symphonette, with	Bob Crosby & Co.; Lea	John Stanley, comment:	Pan Americana
10:45	Thin Man"; or.	M. Piastro, conductor	Tremayne; guest soloist	Across the Footlights	Voice of the Army
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Symphony of Melody	"Behind the Headlines"	"Hawaii Calls"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:30	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Symphony of Melody	Pacific Story: Khartzhe	Bobby Sherwood's Orch	Day's End: music
11:45	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Ted Flo Rito's Or.; news	Central Siberia	Hal McIntyre's Orch.	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
11:00	News; "Caribbean"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga!
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Francine Presents"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	Happy Joe & Ralph	Words and Music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'Food'	News service
12:00	Kate Smith; talk	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Lawrence Tibbett, songs
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ music; Songs	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Farm and Home Hour;	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday";	Victory Gardens	program	Window; Music Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	News Commentator	"The Little Show"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Home Topics: Music	"The Little Show"	Jack Berch's Orchestra,	"Opera in Miniature"
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Edward MacHugh: hymns	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Words in News; Music	Curtain Time: Music
1:45	The Goldbergs; sk.	Fishermen's Prgm; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	and Interviews
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriques & Sutherland	The Guiding Light'; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Singing Stars	"Light of the World"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Musical Novelties
2:45	'Parry Mason'; sk	Singing Stars	Hymns of All Churches.	Sports comments	News service; Talk
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across the Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Piano and Organ Recital	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	Jewish Philanthropies;	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party: va-	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	orchestra; speaker	"Right to Happiness"	riety show; orchestra	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Walter Compton, news	"Francine Presents"
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Jack F. Cavanaugh, Int.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Pull Speed Ahead"; U.	Coast Guard Sparmobile:
4:45	Network; Date Book	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown"; sketch	S. Navy Program; orch.	band; tenor
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries";	Musical Roundup	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	'The Black Hood'; drama	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	'Chick Carter'; sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Morgan Memo	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News; Political talk
6:00	News comments	Tarry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter.	News service	Sports program
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Sports; Music Roundup	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	Bing Crosby Recordings.	"Jesting With Jesters".	Monitor World News	News service
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Marsh	Phil Saltman	Lowell Thomas, news.	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	'Show Tune Time'; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Ed Sullivan, Int.	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Political talk
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch.	"The Lone Ranger";	"Fighting Fronts"	"The Army Air Forces"	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch.	western dramatization	John Barry, comments.	"The Army Air Forces"	Clement Morton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America:	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Take Her Down"	News service	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.	The Drama Shop
8:45	music; Bill Henry.	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	The Drama Shop
9:00	Theater: Lana	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Grace Moore soprano;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Schubert Symphony No. 9
9:15	Turner, Robert	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	Gracie Fields' Show	Schubert Symphony No. 9
9:30	Cummings, "Ladies	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"The Return of Nick	Schubert Symphony No. 9
9:45	by Dangerous"	Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Carter"; drama	Schubert Symphony No. 9
10:00	Guild: J. Garfield:	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J.	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	'Edge of Darkness'	Waltzime: music	Antoine; E. Schmidt	Sunny Skylar, songs	Voice of Underground
10:30	Ogden Nash: Guy	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information Please";	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ.	News service	Art Kassell's Orchestra.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	George Duffy's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Orch.
11:30	"Romance"; "Miss-	Fishermen's Program	St. Louis Serenade	"Radio Newsreel"	Day's End: music
11:45	beth of Austria"	Dance orchestra	St. Louis Serenade	Fletcher Henderson's Or.	Day's End; News

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Oct. 24

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

WEIB, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:30 p. m.—"Poland vs. Hitler."
3:45 p. m.—"Jesting With the Jesters."
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"The Waltz Lives On."
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
5:45 p. m.—Greek War Relief.
6:00 p. m.—"I Sustain the Wings."
6:15 p. m.—Religion in the News.
6:45 p. m.—Raport Hughes Commenta.
7:00 p. m.—"For This We Fight."
7:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Listen to Liebert"; Organ.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Army Program.
8:30 p. m.—"The Week-end Review."

WGIR, Boston (66.5mc), and WIRE, Mt. Washington, N. H. (49.9mc)

9:15 p. m.—Army-Yale Football Game.
5:00 p. m.—Dansagli Service.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports: Music.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, London.
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—California Melodies: Music.
8:30 p. m.—"Foreign Assignment"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Maj. Frank Cavanaugh.
10:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orch.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Bill Bardo's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Halls of Montezuma."

Sunday's FM Programs

WEIB, Boston (46.7mc)

2:00 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Sunday Song Service.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News: Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"America Marches."
7:45 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGIR, Boston (44.5mc), and WIRE, Mt. Washington, N. H. (49.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—This Is Fort Dix.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Hall.
4:00 p. m.—"Thanks to America"; variety.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church of Air.
5:00 p. m.—Fireside Party; drama; music.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; Mystery drama.
6:00 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close, comments.
6:45 p. m.—News Service.
7:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
8:00 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond," drama.
8:30 p. m.—Musical Variety.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—Cleveland Symphony Orch.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—Wendell Willkie: Lippmann.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley, World News.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—"Hawaii Calls"; Music.
11:45 p. m.—Hal McIntyre's Orchestra.

Foster to Come to Boston

William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, will speak on "Labor and the War" at a public meeting in Symphony Hall on Sunday at 8 p. m. The announced purpose of the meeting is to rally support for President Roosevelt's war program and a speedy victory.

Clubwomen's War Relief Goes on Apace in New Home

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Settling is still in process at the new war relief workroom of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at 420 Boylston Street. Meanwhile the work of sewing, knitting, packing, shipping goes steadily ahead with remarkably little setback due to the move, a week ago last night, from the Little Building.

Mrs. John A. Jennings, Chairman, told me yesterday that despite the delay caused by moving, 3,400 of the 5,000 Christmas toys which are the War Relief Division's goal would be on their way to British children by last night. Calico elephants, dogs, and dolls, perched atop tables and packing boxes, were cheerfully awaiting their turn when I stopped in to see the new quarters. Two members of the Hyde Park Current Events Club had just brought in five boxes containing 500 toys.

Among the volunteers helping to hang pictures was Mrs. James H. Odell, President of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club. The proper locations for F. D. R., "Winny," and "Madame" were under discussion. Mrs. A. C. McIntosh of the New Hampshire's Daughters and Mrs. Ernest L. Sanders of the East Boston Home Club were busily shipping yarn. Many more volunteers are needed, Mrs. Jennings admitted.

While seven or eight afghans, I learned, were shipped out a week ago, there were 10 more making a bright spot in the room yesterday. Especially attractive was one in shades of blue from the Professional Women's Club. A member from the Heptorean Club of Somerville was just sewing in place the final square in a lovely variegated one, which she told me was the fourth that Club had made.

Mrs. Jennings is sending out an urgent call for knitters to make 700 pairs of khaki trigger mitts and 350 khaki sweaters, as well as Army and Navy scarves, helmets, socks, and gloves. These are needed at once, she said, and the best of yarn is available at the workroom.

Ditty bags and bed cases are also needed at once. As she was telling me, she stopped to ask one of the volunteers to pack up cloth and tape to send to the Old and New Club of Malden, which had just ordered material for 197 bags. This Club sent in 1,000 dolls last year and has promised another large number by next week, according to Mrs. Jennings.

Eleven clubs, she added, have already sent in their contributions for War Relief Week, Nov. 8-15.

Convenient to the upper shopping district and Back Bay Station, the new quarters, Room 310, the Berkeley Building, are an improvement in space and sunshine over the old ones. The telephone is Ken. 3416.

'Mrs. Appleyard'

Louise Andrews Kent, creator of the inimitable Mrs. Appleyard, will be guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Garden Club Federation at Horticultural Hall on Thursday, Oct. 28. Speaking at 1:45 she will no doubt give Mrs. Appleyard's latest notions on "Ways of Using Our Harvest."

Registration at 10 a. m., business and elections at 10:30 will be followed by a luncheon at 12:45. Instead of a luncheon table decoration competition, the clubs are asked this year to provide for exhibition only, baskets for the tables which may later be used in the wards of the Army and Navy camp hospitals.

Tea for Past Presidents

Past presidents of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston will be honored at a tea tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at 3 Joy Street. Those who have held this office, in order of service, are Judge Emma Fall Schofield, Mrs. M. Frances Brady, Mrs. Susanne P. Shallna, Miss Edith W. Fisher, Mill Elizabeth M. Curry, and Miss Bertha L. Goldthwaite. Miss Anna M. Manion is now president. Mrs. Florence R. Stowell is chairman of the occasion.

Newton Conference

The Newton Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its fall conference at the Auburndale Congregational Church on Monday, with the Auburndale Woman's Club and the Auburndale Review Club as hostesses. Mrs. Alden H. Speare, President, will preside at both sessions. Roundtable conferences will occupy the morning session and one

Officers in All Services Welcomed at Boston Club

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Officers of the armed services of the United Nations have a club all to themselves in an atmosphere of elegance for which Boston has long been noted.

The Army and Navy Officers Club, as it is known, has been quietly but effectively serving thousands of local and transient officers for many months in the four-storied quarters of a former Victorian mansion on Arlington Street at Commonwealth Avenue.

Overlooking the beautiful Public Garden and sitting alongside the spacious, divided boulevard of intown homes of an elegant era, the Club is the former home of Mrs. Montgomery Sears.

Where Ignace Paderewski once enthralled fashionable Bostonians at a private soiree, officers of all ranks now gather for temporary housing or for leisurely entertainment.

Richly decorated rooms of the upper floors have been crowded with beds, so that 80 persons may spend the night. The larger rooms are many-bedded dormitories, while former dens with fireplaces have a "converted" look with a bed, toilet stand, and the familiar khaki foot-locker of a transient officer.

Civic Committee

A civic committee of women with relatives and friends in service, headed by Mrs. Ronald T. Lyman, operates the Club. They had banded together shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor to provide entertainment for American officers.

Foreign relief agencies had volunteered accommodations for foreign personnel early in the war, and American enlisted men had gotten priority from United Service Organizations, so that the officer became a "sort of forgotten man," Mrs. Lyman explained in a recent interview.

The civic group first obtained two rooms in the Hotel Statler as a club headquarters. A few months ago the group was asked to take over the Sears mansion. It had already been converted for officer quarters by the Boston Port of Embarkation, but the opportunity arose to expand its accommodations to officers of all services.

Mrs. Lyman's group took over the operation of the building and at the same time continued its social calendar, which includes such events as tonight's dance at the Statler. The Copley-Plaza Hotel also is used for dances, and frequently there are two dances a week sponsored by the Club.

Membership Fees

Club membership fees begin at $1 a month for junior officers, and overnight accommodations start at $1 a bed, with many officers convinced no better hotel rooms are available in New England at any price.

Many officers have made the Club their home, while on indefinite stay or while awaiting further travel orders. On duty at the military installations in the Boston area, officers frequent the club at tea-time; many come for dinner, and a quiet evening at billiards, ping-pong, reading, parlor-games, or chatting.

The stone-front entrance on Arlington Street is marked only by a small sign, retaining to a large degree the appearance of private days.

On the first floor are Club offices, library and recreational facilities, and the very active housing office.

In addition to lining up beds in the house, the housing committee under Miss Peggy Stuart finds temporary or permanent quarters in the Boston area for officers and their families. There's always an officer or two waiting for this help; often a young couple comes right from the train seeking advice on where to stay.

Drawing Room

On the second floor, a drawing room hung with tapestry and paintings in oil is frequently used as the main tea table at informal gatherings. Also on this floor is the beamed dining-room, where 150 persons can gather. On Sundays, "smorgasbord" suppers have proven most popular, according to Mrs. Lyman.

Officers' wives have regular afternoons of card-play in the public rooms of the second floor, often staying on for tea or dinner when their husbands get off duty.

The upper floors have been used for bed space, little and big rooms alike.

To accommodate officers desiring a shower between trains, facilities have been rigged up in the basement.

"The Club gives us the feeling of what we've always thought Boston was like," said one officer from the west coast, in expressing his appreciation to the many public-spirited citizens who have contributed to the upkeep of the Club.

Officers Club: West Meets East

By a Staff Photographer

Former Mansion Flashes With Military Insignia

Paneled and plush home overlooking Public Garden is now Boston's Army and Navy Officers Club. Shown here are Mrs. Ronald T. Lyman, chairman of the sponsoring committee; Army Lieut. Albert H. Schlieman of Corpus Christi, Texas, and Navy Lieut. D. C. Storch of Long Beach, Calif.

Landlord Jailed For Raising Rent

Fifteen days in jail and a fine of $200 is the cost to a Dorchester landlord for raising the rent of his tenants above the levels authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

The penalty, imposed in the U. S. District Court by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., followed a finding of guilty in 46 counts by a Federal jury in the first rent control case to go before a jury in Massachusetts.

James W. Farrell of Dorchester, owner of three tenement house in that section of Boston, was the defendant. Before pronouncing sentence, Judge Wyzanski said that the defendant's defiance of the Government's regulations called for a jail sentence as an example to other landlords. Considering, however, that the landlord profited only a few hundred dollars by his acts and that he has been placed in Class 1-A by his draft board with induction likely in December, the Court felt that a light sentence was sufficient.

Freezing of Food Spreads Gains General Approval

Continued from Page 1

through Nov. 20 in purchasing the four types of products.

In addition, green stamps A, B, and C from Ration Book 4 will be valid for the new items from Nov. 1 to Dec. 20. These are the same stamps used for other processed foods.

"This action," read the OPA order, "has been taken in order to restore these important fruit spreads to grocer's shelves and to insure consumers a fair share of the supply in the future.

"Such supplies have been drained to a low lovel in recent weeks, and an order suspending all sales is necessary in order to prevent their complete disappearance from the retail market.

Plan Leaked Out

During the eight-day retail freeze, stocks from the 1943 pack will be moved from processors to wholesalers and then to retailers, so that supplies will be adequate when rationing is begun.

OPA had not planned to impose the freeze until midnight tonight, but reports reached Washington that the plans had leaked. To prevent a run on about 15,000,000 pounds of the foods on retail shelves throughout the nation, the freeze began a day early.

The order temporarily halts sales to industrial and institutional users as well as to housewives. Industrial users include bakeries, ice-cream manufacturers, and others. Hotels, restaurants, hospitals, prisons, and clubs are included in the institutional grouping. However, industrial users and restaurants may use the stocks they have on hand during the freeze.

Home-canned spreads, when sold, will also come under ration control, it was added.

Table use of jams and jellies was "much greater than generally realized," observed the OPA, "greater than the total consumption of all frozen fruits and vegetables combined."

They have become increasingly important, OPA said, because of greater wartime demands, coupled with the general lowering of fruit supply for civilians.

Former Professor In China to Speak

M. Cearles Bates, former Professor of History at the University of Nanking, China, and now advisor to the Federal State Department on Far Eastern Affairs, will speak before the Massachusetts Christian Youth Council at a convocation Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock in Arlington Street Church, Boston.

After a supper at 6 p. m., the meeting will be held to discuss affairs of the National Christian Mission on World Order.

Berezowsky Introduces His Fourth Symphony

By L. A. Sloper

A new symphony by Nicolai Berezowsky, his fourth, was performed in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon for the first time anywhere. The composer conducted. For the rest of the third program of the Boston Symphony season, Dr. Koussevitzky directed Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's Capriccio Espagnol.

We have had the opportunity of hearing a great deal of Mr. Berezowsky's music in the last decade, including three symphonies, two concertos and a composition for string quartet and orchestra. The new symphony leaves an impression similar to that made by the previous works.

The composer is at his best in lively, humorous movements, such as the Scherzo and a part of the Finale of this piece. There he displays a vigor, a rhythmic variety and an orchestral palette which hold the attention. He is at his weakest in formal movements such as the first movement of a symphony, which is traditionally its strongest; and in lyrical passages.

He has a formidable orchestral technique but little melodic invention. In the slow movement of this fourth symphony, for example, a nostalgic flavor is achieved by instrumental colors and acidulous harmonies, but there is no arresting beauty of line. Mr. Berezowsky owes a great deal to his Russian musical forebears, but he does not seem to have inherited their lyricism.

In the Mozart Dr. Koussevitzky gave a brilliant demonstration of the precision, flexibility, and glorious tone of the string choirs, and a completely un-Mozartean reading. There was an absence of charm and grace, and a great deal too much "interpretation." The first movement and the Trio of the third were taken at too fast a pace, and the Finale was rushed to the point of blurring. The Romanza dragged.

The Beethoven, on the other hand, had one of the most beautiful performances within recollection. Dr. Koussevitzky is much closer in spirit to the romantic Beethoven of the "Pastoral" than to the Mozart of the Serenade. The symphony from beginning to end was a song of country life, of homely pleasures, of little frights, of tender thoughts, of humble gratitude, expressed with simplicity and lyric grace. The orchestra realized vividly the conductor's vision. Individually and collectively their playing was without audible flaw. It was a performance to be treasured in memory.

Charles B. Davis

Charles B. Davis of Chestnut Hill, who passed on yesterday, had been assistant to the president of the International General Electric Company.

A native of Lexington, he graduated from Harvard in 1884. He became associated with the Thompson-Houston Company of Boston, which in 1893 consolidated with Edison General Electric, with the name changed to General Electric Company. He served with the concern until he retired in 1926.

As a pioneer in electricity, he installed and operated plants in South America in the '80's. He was made manager of the G. E. office in Boston in 1893 and subsequently became assistant to the president of the international unit.

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BACK THE ATTACK WITH WAR BONDS!

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5. Winterize your home now by insulating and weather-stripping. It keeps your home warmer in winter but cooler in summer. Install storm windows.

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Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"The Patriots," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by the Playwrights' Company and Rowland Stebbins. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30. (Last day.)

Boston Opera House—"Artists and Models." Presented by Lou Walters, Don Ross, E. M. Loew and Michael Redstone. Starring Jane Frohman. 8:30.

Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin and Du Bose Heyward. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. Featuring Todd Duncan. 8:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur—"Outrageous Fortune," by Rose Franken. Presented by Gilbert Miller. Featuring Elsie Ferguson, Maria Ouspenskaya, Margalo Gillmore and Frederic Tozere. 8:30. (One day.)

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by Fritz Kreisler, violinist. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Jean Bedetti, cellist, Reginald Boardman, accompanist. 3.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Song recital by Royal Gordon and Pupils. 8.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Headin' for God's Country," William Lundigan. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Terror House," Wilfred Lawson. 3:25, 8:10, 8:10.

Exeter—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. 2, 5:25, 9. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 4, 7:30.

Fenway—"This is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Ronald Reagan, Kate Smith. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:30, 6:35, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. 2:30, 6, 9:50. "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester. 1, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Susanna Foster, Peggy Ryan. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 10:05. "Seventh Victory," Tom Conway. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40.

Majestic—"Hi-Ya Sailor," Donald Woods, Elyse Knox. 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:35. Stage Show: 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman. 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Modern—"Ship Ahoy," Frank Sinatra. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Hi Girl Friday," Rosalind Russell, Cary Grant. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 7:45.

Orpheum—"Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 1:35, 4:20, 7:15, 10. "The Nasty Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9.

Paramount—"This Is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Ronald Reagan, Kate Smith. 9:45 a. m., 12:00, 2:35, 4:45, 6:55, 9:05.

RKO—Boston—"Crime Doctor," Margaret Lindsay. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:45, 3:50, 5:55, 8:00, 10:10. Stage Show: 10:45 a. m., 12:50, 2:55, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Scollay—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolph Menjou, Martha Scott. 11:00 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Arctic Passage," "A Letter from Ireland," "Unusual Occupations No. 5," "This Is the Bowery," "Scrap Happy," "The Three Stooges," latest Newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Johnny Comes Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 12:50, 3:57, 6:54, 10:01. "The Nasty Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 11:50 a. m., 2:47, 5:54, 8:51.

Telegraph—Ceylon with the Thaw Expedition. "Arctic Passage," "Pete Smith," "Animal Novelty," "Songs by Helen O'Connell," "Sheepshead Bay," "Super Mouse," Newsreels. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou, Martha Scott. 1:03, 4:33, 8:03. "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. 2:30, 5:50, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou, 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. Continuous 1-11.

Allston: "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper, George Raft. "Union Pacific," Joel McCrea. 1:45, 6.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler, Edward Arnold. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont.

Regent: "Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen." 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone.

Coolidge Corner: "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige.

Cleveland Circle: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman, Margo. "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable. Continuous 1:45-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

University: "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine. 2:50, 6:00, 9:30. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolph Menjou. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Follies Girl," Wendy Barry. "Submarine Base," John Litel.

Codman Square: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. Continuous from 1.

Franklin: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. Continuous from 1.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:00, 7:36. "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 4:00, 10:36.

Park: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Stormy Weather," Bill Robinson, Lena Horne. "Assignment in Brittany," Susan Peters. Continuous from 1:30.

Hyde Park: "Sky Lark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. "Buy That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30. Continuous 7-11.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Here to Hold," Joseph Cotten, Deanna Durbin. "Frontier Badmen," Dianna Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. 2:30, 8:15. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 4:10, 10.

MALDEN—Granada: "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 1:58, 5:07, 8:15. "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 3:06, 6:15, 9:25.

Mystic: "My Son, the Hero," Patsy Kelly, Roscoe Karns. 4:10, 7:40. "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan. 1:35, 5:35, 8:55.

Orpheum: "Man from Music Mountain," Roy Rogers. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 3:45, 7, 9:28.

Maplewood: "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Maraha Hunt. 3:37, 6:39, 9:41. "Blazing Frontier," Buster Crabbe. 2:22, 5:24, 8:26.

Strand: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire. "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Passion in Danger," Tom Conway. Continuous 1-11.

Fellsway: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler, Edward Arnold. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont.

NATICK—Colonial: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. "Bomber's Moon," Annabella, Kent Taylor, George Montgomery. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "First Comes Courage," Brian Aherne, Merle Oberon. "You Were Never Lovlier," Fred Astaire.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "The Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "I walked with a Zombie," James Ellison, Frances Dee. "Man From Music Mountain," R. Rogers. 2, 8.

Strand: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Tanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. "Song of Texas," Roy Rogers.

Strand: "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Reggy Serves a Writ," William Boyd.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. 3:55, 7:55. "The Youngest Profession," with Virginia Weidler. 2:20, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. Continuous from 2.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "After Midnight With Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

Coolidge: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster, Rita Johnson.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Saludos Amigos."

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney. "Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters. 2:30, 7:30.

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RAF Bombers Blast Kassel

Continued from Page 1

since the Red Army launched its sweeping summer offensive.

According to estimates based on reports from the battlefront, possibly 1,500,000 Germans face entrapment by successful Red Army flanking thrusts in the Dnieper bend, above the Crimea, and around Kiev and Gomel.

Some sources estimate that more than 500,000 Nazis are crowded into the Dnepropetrovsk area in the Dnieper bend alone.

Red Army columns have slashed their way to within 31 miles of Dnepropetrovsk to the northwest and were within 18 miles of Krivoi Rog, a Russian communiqué said.

Below Kiev, swift tank spearheads smashed out from their bridgehead at Pereyaslav to lengthen the northern pincer arm around the Dnieper bend. More than 50 towns were liberated and the important rail line between Dnepropetrovsk and Krivoi Rog was severed. Other Soviet units were within 16 miles of Znamenka, rail terminal to the northwest and an important point in the Nazi communications setup.

In the most stubbornly contested battle since Stalingrad the Red Army has the Nazis backed up to the northern edge of Melitopol. The city is in flames, Moscow reports said. Fierce street-to-street fighting continues.

The Ukrainian Capital of Kiev, principal German base along the middle Dnieper is slowly being strangled in a Red Army pincers movement and Gomel, strategic enemy defense base, has been bypassed in the Soviet offensive into White Russia.

Fall of these centers would mean an end to the German reign in the Ukraine, the Crimea, and all Southern Russia, with the Red Army gaining another wedge in its drive toward the old Polish frontier west of White Russia.

Nazis May Lose All of Russia

If the Germans keep up their furious pace of counterattacks against the Russian steam roller, it was reasoned in London, there will be little time for them to organize their next line of defense, and they may be driven out of Russia entirely.

The Nazis presumably figured that their elaborate Dnieper "defense-in-depth" positions and the advent of the torrential rainy season would help them halt the powerful Red Army offensive, but it is evident that Premier Joseph Stalin has outgeneraled Hitler and the German General Staff.

The Red troopers punched their way across the Dnieper so quickly and in so many places that the German Army was unable to get off its boots, much less organize adequate communications in its rear for a quick getaway.

Midget Submarines Hit Tirpitz Hard

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 23

Further reconnaissance activity has satisfied the British Admiralty that the battleship Tirpitz, pride of the Nazi fleet, was badly damaged in the midget submarine raid on its Norwegian fjord hideaway last month.

At the same time, it was disclosed that except for its part in the recent attack on Spitsbergen, the Tirpitz had been virtually immobilized in the fjord for more than a year.

Russian engineers threw bridge after bridge across the Dnieper River under a constant pounding by the German Air Force.

Soviet tanks and infantry rolled over the river in the autumn rains with such momentum that the best efforts of Hitler's famed shock divisions failed to hold them.

Stalin's most spectacular gains were made below Kremenchug and just above the great river bend. In this sector the Red Army spearheads cut most of the German escape corridors against masses of German reserves counterattacking under cover of formations of Nazi warplanes sorely needed on other fronts.

Continent:

British Bombers Attack Kassel

The RAF attack on the Western German city of Kassel was the third large-scale operation by British planes against Germany this week.

Previously they had attacked war plants in Hannover and Leipzig. On each mission 17 planes were lost.

The attack on Kassel was the ninth major British raid of the month and the fifth heavy battering of that German city of 200,000 in six months. Canadian bombers participated, carrying the heaviest weight of bombs to date by that branch of the RAF.

The Berlin Radio said the British raiders also had hit Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It admitted damage was caused.

Almost every type of daylight craft, except Fortresses and Liberators, went back and forth across the Channel Oct. 22 in a speeded-up aerial offensive led by American Marauders which blasted the Nazi airdrome at Evreux Fauville, near Paris, and returned without mishap.

Repeating their assaults on Britain for the seventh successive night, the Nazis sent a small number of planes across the Kent and Sussex coasts and a few reached the London area. Bombs were dropped in East Anglia and in two sections of the London area. A small number of casualties were reported.

Italy:

Fifth Army Seizes Important Heights

Allied Fifth Army troops have seized commanding heights in the central sector of their front in Italy and "are exploiting this gain," Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced.

There was but limited progress elsewhere on the Fifth Army front, and the Eighth Army activities were restricted mainly to patroling and clearing isolated enemy strong points, the war bulletin added.

American patrol torpedo boats darting far up the northwest coast of Italy torpedoed two and possibly three ships in two German convoys, and British destroyers in the Adriatic sank a Nazi-manned trawler off the Albanian coast.

Allied medium bombers escorted by P-38 Lightnings struck again at the German airfield at Athens in Greece, and other fleets reached out in heavy support of ground troops.

British troops occupied Lupara, nine miles southwest of Larino, and beat off an enemy counterattack upon Montecilfone.

The swift torpedo boats, making their first announced foray into the waters off the neck of Italy, intercepted German convoys in the Leghorn area, a naval communiqué said. Leghorn is 150 airline miles above Rome on the West Coast.

Charging in Oct. 19 upon a northbound convoy consisting of a small tanker, an "F" lighter and three "R" boats, the torpedo boats scored a hit on the lighter and possibly on the tanker. Retaliatory fire from the convoy was "inaccurate and they eventually engaged each other," a communiqué said.

The next night, torpedo boats intercepted a southbound convoy of three "F" lighters and four small escorts, torpedoing one of the lighters. The American craft escaped without damage or casualties.

Operating in the Adriatic, British destroyers sank a Yugoslav trawler carrying a German armed guard off the Albanian coast, and in a sweep of the same area the next night captured an enemy merchant vessel, the communiqué said.

Yugoslavia:

Patriot Attacks Disturb Hitler

Yugoslav Patriots struck hard at German fortified strong points in Southwest Slovenia as Hitler sought some means of liquidating increasing unrest throughout the Balkans.

Hitler's concern over the Balkan situation was indicated when he summoned the Regents of Bulgaria to a conference of high German military officers on Oct. 18.

Capture of the strategic Slovenian centers of Kopriva, Visnyrh, Novi Grad, and Gradisce was reported by a communiqué of the Yugoslav Liberation Army, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio. While little more than villages, these positions were regarded as important because they command lines of communication in a difficult mountainous area.

China:

More Japanese Sent to Salween

Japanese forces west of the Salween River near the Burma border, already tripled in number since the beginning of the Yunnan Province offensive three weeks ago, have received further reinforcements and are gaining in air support for the first time since the battles flared on the mountainous frontier of Southwestern China, a Chinese High Command communiqué from Chungking said.

The Japanese, however, have been unable to show new advances in fighting at two points west of the Salween—at Lichaipah and Chaikungfang — while the enemy force moving northward opposite Luku was being held in the area south of Lusui, where a "furious struggle" was continuing.

A Chinese spokesman said Japanese reinforcements for the Salween campaign had been drawn from the 75,000 to 100,000 troops the enemy is estimated to have in Burma.

Chinese operations are under the command of Gen. Chen Cheng, master strategist credited with defeating the Japanese summer campaign along the upper Yangtze River.

The High Command's announcement reported no major developments on the other active Chinese front, where some 20,000 invaders have been battling Chinese forces along the Kiangsi-Anhwei border of Eastern China.

South Pacific:

Heavy casualties were caused among concentrations of Japanese soldiers and their quarters were leveled Oct. 21 by 221 tons of bombs in the biggest display of American aerial destructiveness ever concentrated in a single day of the New Guinea jungle war.

Reinforced enemy troops at Sattelberg, 15 miles northwest of Australian-won Finschhafen, came under the bomb sights of Liberator heavy bombers in a raid announced by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters.

Twenty-five of 28 buildings were blown up. The others were damaged badly.

Never before have Liberators struck in such numbers around Finschhafen. Never before have Japanese soldiers in the New Guinea jungles been pocketed into such a large human target for the four-engined bombers.

But military leaders foresee still more heavy ground fighting in the sector. Japanese reinforcements are believed to have infiltrated into Sattelberg's dense jungle area from the north after failing to arrive in time to prevent the fall of Finschhafen to the Australian Ninth Division, Oct. 2.

The day of the Liberator assaula, Mitchell medium bombers caused a landslide which obstructed a main road, blew up two bridges, and damaged three enemy-occupied villages ahead of Australian Seventh Division troops moving along the Ramu Valley toward Madang. The low-flying Mitchells wrought their destruction around Bogadjim, Madang's main defense outpost.

Still more American air power was unleashed against Japanese air bases in the Northern Solomons. Three times in one day, medium bombers, torpedo bombers, dive bombers and fighters swarmed over Kara airdrome at Buin, on Bougainville.

Mountbatten in India

Associated Press Radiophoto from Office of War Information

Drive Against Japan on Way

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten (right), who commands Allied troops preparing for the Burma campaign, arrives in New Delhi and meets (left to right) Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, Brig. Gen. Howard G. Davidson (partly hidden), Brig. Gen. Benjamin J. Ferris, United States officers, and Col. Irving Dooh Woo, Chinese military observer.

Saboteurs Delay Nazi 'Secret' Bomb

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Oct. 23

Allied aerial bombs and saboteurs are delaying production of Germany's newest "secret weapon"—a bomb with terrific explosive power—a dispatch from Bern to the newspaper Aftontidningen said.

The dispatch said that three weeks ago Dr. Robert Ley, German Labor Front leader, in a speech at Leipzig, said it would be six weeks before the new weapon, which he claimed would blot out a city, would be ready for production because of delays caused "by treason and terror attacks."

Germans Claim:

British Cruiser Sunk Off France

A British cruiser was sunk and a destroyer set afire in a clash with light German naval formations near the Channel Islands off the French coast, German radiocasts asserted. The German claim said the cruiser was hit by three to four torpedoes and blew up.

Chinese Back New Strategy In East Asia

Continued from Page 1

opened at the earliest possible moment naturally is still strong. But a personal canvass of expert opinion and the record of editorial expression in influential newspapers indicate a realization that emphasis on action further south might be more advantageous from the viewpoint of increasing supplies for China as quickly as possible.

Reasons Presented

The following reasons are given:

1. The Japanese can defend the broad Burma base more easily than they can the more far-flung and less-developed strategic positions further south. The Japanese might even prefer to face the main Allied offensive in Burma where, according to the newspaper Ta Kung Pao, which expresses the Chinese military view, Japanese radiocasts show that Nippon believes that the Allies would require 500,000 men to blast open the Burma Road. Therefore, a landing on the Isthmus of Kra, as well as an attack on Singapore and Thailand, is being advocated for the first time by Ta Kung Pao.

2. Success in these operations might lead to the reopening of rail and land routes to China via French Indo-China which have infinitely greater transport capacity than the tortuous Burma-China Highway.

Moreover, Chinese military authorities believe that while China cannot play a leading role in the attack against Burma, it has great responsibility in the eventual occupation of French Indo-China and Thailand both of which belong to the Chinese theater under command of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Strategy Suggested

Discussing China's ability to start an offensive before the arrival of large Allied supplies for Chinese land forces, well-informed officials believe that certain points like the strategically and economically important Yangtze port of Ichang, below Chungking, and objectives in South and Southwest China could be retaken when Allied air forces in China are enlarged to support ground operations.

There also is an increasing tendency in Chungking to realize the vital importance of winning the war in Europe before launching all-out action against Japan. On the other hand, a strong demand continues for considerable Allied interim operations against Japan for which the India-Burma border, especially the triangular India-Burma border zone near the Chinese border, offers promising opportunities both for the improvement of Allied advance positions and the opening of an emergency land connection between India and China.

Allied Strategy at Work: Triple Threat for Axis

Continued from Page 1

mouth of the Tiber and predicting a landing near Rome. Reports of German efforts to persuade the Pope to leave Rome seemed to bear out a German assumption, altogether logical, that with enough time behind him to have moved the Allied fighter-plane line within striking distance of Rome, General Eisenhower would make some such move into that area.

However, the improvement in the Allied position in the Italian area is not to be measured in terms of the sparse gains on the land front. On the contrary, the reported development of rail facilities and the partial opening of Naples harbor to the point where a Liberty ship was able to tie up at a deck and discharge its cargo was of considerably more significance than short land gains at the front.

Even more important was the fact that Allied fighters and bombers were both for the first time supporting the Yugoslav Partisans across the Adriatic. The fighters made their first appearance in that area on Oct. 22; the bombers made their second attack on the rail junction at Skolpje in the Vardar Valley of Southern Serbia the same day. There is only one railroad running from Germany to Greece. With the Allies in control of the Adriatic and moving into the Aegean, German communications with their forces in Greece are almost exclusively dependent on that single rail link. When, and if, it is broken, Greece must soon fall. Attacks on Skoplje were the beginning of a campaign to break that rail link from the air.

Nazi Debacle in Russia

Thus while the Germans succeeded in slowing the land drive to a crawl, they did not solve their Italian problem, for that skillful delaying action meant little with Allied air power mounting to the point where another amphibious move up the coast was becoming possible.

On the Russian front, the Germans experienced in acute form the development of a similar situation into the next stage. Last week they succeeded on the central part of the front, as they did in Italy this week, in stalling an Allied advance.

They stopped the Russian threat to encircle Kiev. But the Russians, having drawn heavy German forces into the Kiev area by the threat, suddenly swarmed across the Dnieper at Kremenchug last week end and achieved what an official spokesman for the German High Command was forced to admit was a "break-through of the German front."

The total Russian penetration south from Kremenchug during the week was about 50 miles. According to the latest Berlin estimates the battle has reached the intermediate stage with Russians consolidating the flanks of the wedge, and the crucial period to come when they begin again to extend the point.

But that 50-mile advance already threatens a real disaster for the Germans. It has cut the lateral rail line behind the Dnieper which supplied Dnjepropetrovsk and put the Red Army in striking position for the one other rail escape route from the Dnieper bend.

The Germans were desperate and Berlin was plunged into a mood of gloom equaled only by that which followed the loss of Stalingrad. This was the first serious break in what until this time has been an orderly retreat. It was the first time in which they obviously had lost control of the situation entirely on a major part of the Russian front.

Loss of Crimea Looms

They may be able to extricate some or even most of their forces in the Dnieper elbow, but it will be a major achievement if they do and nothing short of a miracle can prevent their whole southern flank from being compromised.

Loss of the Dnieper bend almost certainly means loss of the Crimea. Whatever truth there may be in their claim that the withdrawal to the Dnieper line was a deliberate "disengagement" operation, the Russian wedge driven south from Kremenchug could not possibly have been included in any such calculation. This time the situation was so far out of German control that it gave special point to the repeated Russian contention that the war can be ended quickly in Europe.

It proved above all else that on the Russian front as well as in Italy the Allies now have offensive means at their disposal which strain German defensive power to the limit. The Russians are able to open more gaps in the German line than the Germans can plug, just as General Eisenhower is in a position to employ three dimensions of attack against a German army which can only defend in one dimension.

This week also provided hints that a similar situation may not be far, off in the Far East. The Japanese made a recovery in New Guinea, pushing the Australians back on Finschhaven. And they also deployed extensively along the west bank of the Salween River on the Burma-China border in apparent anticipation of a Chinese move southward to meet the expected Allied drive from India.

But Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander of Allied Forces in Southeast Asia, has concluded his pre-campaign conference in Chungking with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and it was announced that a British aircraft carrier has been operating with an American task force in the Pacific. Both incidents told of growing Allied strength and of preparations for offensive moves which will reduce any minor Japanese recoveries in New Guinea or Burma to insignificance.

The basic fact about the Far Eastern theater of war is that Europe's drain on Allied naval power has declined to a bare minimum. The Axis has nothing left except the German submarine fleet, which only contains Allied light craft, and the German Battle Fleet which can be countered by a relatively small portion of the British Home Fleet.

Some force must be retained for the support of amphibious operations. But the fact remains that an increasing portion of Anglo-American naval power can be diverted to the Pacific. And there is little doubt that the process already is well advanced.

Carrier Is Cited; Ribbons to Officers

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 23 (AP)—The Presidential Unit Citation was awarded to the Navy aircraft carrier Enterprise and ribbons presented to two of its officers at the Pensacola Naval Air Training Center yesterday by Rear Admiral George D. Murray, Commandant.

Admiral Murray formerly was commanding officer of the Enterprise.

The ribbons were awarded to Lieut. Clifford A. Lenz of Latrobe, Pa., and Lieut. James A. Kramer of Gilbert, Minn.

The Enterprise was cited for participating in nearly every major engagement of the first year of the war, sinking or damaging 35 Japanese vessels and shooting down 185 Japanese aircraft during nine raids and battles.

Closer Ties Among Peoples Of Allied 'Big 3' Held Essential

Continued from Page 1

sian. It regards with suspicion views which are not 100 per cent pro-Russian.

Undoubtedly Russia's greatness in this war has been played up by the Anglo-American press. But the time seems to have come for more realism for the sake of the future.

Trade Union Viewpoint

I have been talking with trade union officials in London who have had the experience of the latest behind-the-scene discussions among British, American, and Russian delegates.

The discussions were about Soviet achievements in building a new country and defending it. "Russia wants to be enticed out of its shell," an American trade unionist told me.

But hard-headed British and American trade unionists insist that the story of Russia must be objective. Moreover, some of them point to one of the most serious hindrances to the final removal of suspicion between the Soviet, on one hand, and Britain and the United States on the other.

Certain Russian trade unionists who have been in London have admitted what a tremendous task it would be to convince Russians at home of the true story of how international Communists poisoned the Anglo-American concept of Communism prior to the war.

Russians at home, it seems, have no idea of what Communists in Britain and the United States were up to. What has the Soviet Government done to correct this misconception apart from disbanding the Comintern?

It appears that Russians as a whole are unaware that many British Communists in the past have been persons who would betray and sell Britain for an ideology.

Will the Moscow conference lead to a correction of such a situation? This question is being asked here with understandable eagerness by ordinary folk who are being told by the newspapers that the current talks will decide the future of everyone in the world.

Candidates Urged To Ban Race Topics

DETROIT, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Greater Detroit Inter-Racial Fellowship in a statement yesterday urged all candidates for public office to refrain from bringing racial issues into their campaign utterances.

The statement was delivered to Mayor Edward J. Jeffries and Frank D. Fitzgerald, rival candidates in Detroit's mayoralty election on Nov. 2, and to local newspapers. It was signed by the Fellowship's Executive Committee consisting of leading representatives of the city's churches, schools system, labor organizations, and other interests.

"No authoritative decision has been made," the statement said, "as to the basic causes of the June race riots. . . . We deplore the presumption of placing the blame on either of the races. It is unfortunate that the legitimate desire of the Negroes for adequate housing and better economic status should be misrepresented as an issue in the campaign."

Liberals Warned To Uphold Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—A warning to liberals to guard against those "who, under the pretense of working with us, so conduct themselves as to destroy the sincere and open democratic functioning of our institutions," was issued by Dr. Harry N. Wright, President of City College, here Oct. 20. At the same time, he scored "Communist sponsorship" of the American Youth for Democracy, a new group organized after the dissolution of the Young Communist League.

"I am glad to say that I am in hearty accord with the action of the City College's Student Council in refusing to support or affiliate itself with the new organization which had been proposed by the Y. C. L.," he declared. "Increasingly, liberal organizations all over our country are finding it necessary to disassociate themselves completely from Communists in order to preserve the integrity of their groups and their work."

Paris Yellow-Black Makes Nazis See Red

By the Associated Press

Barcelona, Spain, Oct. 23

Parisians, disgusted by a German order that all Jews must wear a black and yellow star on the left breast as a mark of identification, are said to have upset Nazi occupation authorities by adopting a new style wrinkle—a black and yellow breast-pocket handkerchief.

A dispatch from the Paris correspondent of the newspaper La Vanguardia Espanola said the style has swept the French Capital, with hundreds of non-Jewish men and women flaunting the black and yellow colors as a protest against the Germans' anti-Semitic decree.

Grain Quota for Beer Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Britain's allocation of grain and other foodstuffs for brewing of beer is condemned by the Free Church Federal Council here, both in the interests of winning the war, and also of the starving European peoples.

Legislators who urge reduction in personal consumption of bread and the use of substitutes, are at the same time allowing large quantities of grain to be used in such a way that its food value is virtually destroyed, the Council contends.

While expressing reluctance to criticize a Government which is facing heavy responsibilities and wartime problems, the Council declares the time is overdue for a revision of policy on this "deplorable wastage of available foodstuffs."

Revenue which accrues to the Government in liquor taxes is not accounted justification for continuing this practice.

From long experience of work among British youths, the Council declares reduction in the consumption of drink would assist those purposes set out in the Government Youth scheme.

Turning to the needs of post-war Europe, the Council says:

"The peoples of Greece and the Balkans, Norway, Belgium and Holland, are on the brink of starvation, and France is seriously underfed. All these countries will need generous provision of essential foods, particularly grain, as soon as these can be exported. In such circumstances, the British manufacture of beer on the present scale is "unpatriotic, unwise and wanting in humane sympathy."

A copy of a resolution on these lines is being sent to responsible Government Ministers.

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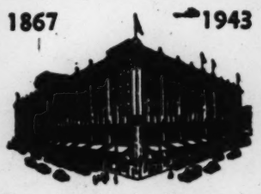
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Prices and Your Purse: Green Stamps Valid Nov. 1

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 23

Have you obtained War Ration Book 4? You'll need it beginning Monday, Nov. 1, when green stamps will become valid to buy canned fruits and vegetables through Dec. 20.

Between Nov. 1 and Nov. 20 you will be able to use blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" from Ration Book 2 and green stamps "A," "B," and "C" from Ration Book 4.

Red and Blue Tokens

Keep the red and blue stamps in your new book intact. You'll need them when the new ration "token" system goes into effect, probably in February. Each stamp will have a value of 10 points. The Government has ordered 9,000,000 ration tokens made by a Cincinnati firm, to be used as change. Blue tokens will be used with blue ration stamps for canned foods; red tokens with red stamps for meats and fats.

Through use of tokens, War Ration Book 4 will last at least three times as long as earlier ration books.

Other Reminders:

Sugar: Stamp 14 in Book 1 is good for five pounds of sugar through October. Stamps 15 and 16 still good for five pounds of sugar for use in home canning.

Shoes: Stamp 18 will not expire Oct. 31 as scheduled, but will be extended indefinitely. A new shoe stamp becomes valid Nov. 1 [Airplane stamp No. 1 in War Ration Book 3] may have to last six months.

Brown stamps "C," "D," "E," and "F" remain valid through Oct. 30. "G" becomes valid Oct. 24 and expires Dec. 4.

Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" remain valid through Oct. 20; stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" remain valid through Nov. 20.

Next Sugar Stamp

You won't have any trouble finding the next sugar stamp. It's No. 29 on the last page of Book 4 and has the word "sugar" printed on it. It will be good for five pounds of sugar anytime from Nov. 1 through Jan. 15.

Milk Pinch

You're likely to feel a pinch on milk right now because this is a season of low production, when some dairymen won't even be able to come up to the restrictive quotas the Government set for them.

Buttermilk, chocolate milk, cottage cheese and other "by-products" may become special luxuries.

Separate Coupons?

Butter and oleo manufacturers look for the OPA to provide separate coupons for fats and meat any day now. Sixteen point butter has increased the pressure for separating the two items.

Special complainants are wheat flour millers who say housewives aren't baking bread because they can't afford to take the points for shortening out of their family's meat allotment.

Sweeter Pies

Pie and puddings in restaurants may taste normal again soon. OPA has increased their sugar allowance for November and December.

Need Shoes?

Don't deprive yourself of needed shoes just to give them to your growing children. Growing children, industrial workers, and others who need additional shoes may get special shoe stamps if they can show their local ration board they would suffer hardship by being limited to the regular family stamp allowance.

As a general rule, local boards won't grant the special shoe stamp to a person who has more than one pair of wearable shoes that will fill his special need.

Any Old Clothes?

The Government wants your old clothes. Details of the pick-up campaign will be announced soon. Clothes that aren't suitable for relief distribution will be cut up into "wiping cloths." Practically every industrial worker in the country carries one of the latter now, making quite a drain on the nation's textile reserves.

Antifreeze Caution

The National Bureau of Standards has named by name the following "harmful" antifreeze solutions: All-Winter, Chem-a-Cool, Frozone, Permazone, Wonder-Solv, Lo-Zone, Alcotex, Ever-Flo, Bird Antarctic, Flexo, Gold Seal, Security, Ant-Arctic, Neva-Freeze, Anti-Front, Bond (top line) Fre-Zex, No-Freeze, 60-Below, Lo-Temp, Never-Freeze, and No-Boil. They have been found "highly destructive" to radiators, ignition systems and rubber connections.

20th Century Wreck Is Blamed on Crew

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23 (AP)—A report by New York State Public Service Commission Engineers, announced today, blamed the wreck on the 20th Century Limited, Sept. 7, on what the engineers said was failure of the engine crew to maintain a safe water level in the boiler or take prompt action when the water fell below the safe level.

The New York Central Railroad's luxury train, bound from Chicago to New York, was wrecked near Canastota when the engine boiler exploded, killing the three crewmen in the cab and injuring seven others.

The commission report, submitted by Walter Himes, principal transportation engineer, reached the same conclusion as that of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The ICC recommended a device be installed on the Central's locomotives to protect boiler crown sheets directly over the fire.

Huge Warehouses For Lend-Lease Rise

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 23 (AP)—Twelve huge warehouses and 41 miles of railroad sidings will be completed soon near Auburn, Wash., to store lend-lease supplies and war material for foreign shipment.

The War Department announced today details of the vast installations—half a mile wide and two and a half miles long.

Known as a holding and reconsignment center, the depot will be one of the largest of nine in the United States. Its stored supplies will be held for shipment through the ports of Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland. The rail sidings will be able to accommodate approximately 1,400 cars.

Army Makes Acrobats of Men

Wide World From United States Signal Corps

It Gives United States Soldiers Timing and Balance

Top: Hands and legs and timing—they're what count here. The 50-pound rucksack and rifle don't make things easier. Bottom: This slippery log at Camp Hale, Colo., is a test of other things besides balance, particularly as the men may not use their hands.

Backers See New Hope For Tax on Sales

Continued from Page 1

on persons in the lower income brackets now subject only to the Victory Tax.

Representative Jere Cooper (D) of Tennessee explained the Committee's action as follows:

1. The victory tax is repealed.
2. The normal tax rate is increased from 6 per cent to 10 per cent.
3. The earned income credit is disallowed.
4. Married persons filing separate returns shall each be allowed only a single person's exemption.
5. No tax shall be less than 3 per cent of net income in excess of personal exemptions of $500 for single persons, $700 for married persons, and $100 each for dependents.

Wiping out the earned income credit would produce a theoretical gain to the Treasury of about $500,000,000, but this would be eliminated by the various adjustments in combining the Victory Tax and regular income tax.

Republican Vote Solid

Republicans on the Committee voted solidly against all income tax increases.

The motion to reject increases in personal income taxes was offered by Representative Daniel A. Reed (R) of New York, as follows: "It is the sense of the Committee, there shall be no additional burden imposed upon the individual taxpayer except such incidental burden as results from integration of the Victory Tax."

Committee Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina indicated that combining the two taxes probably would have no effect on the present withholding rate of 20 per cent.

Next item on the committee's agenda is the corporation tax. The Treasury has recommended an increase in the corporation income tax rate from 40 to 50 per cent. The Committee is said to favor an increase in the excess-profits tax ceiling of 90 to 95 per cent, leaving the present base rate unchanged. This would yield only about half the revenue originally asked by the Treasury from corporation taxes.

Religion Seen Leading Means Of Freeing Suppressed Nations

Continued from Page 1

Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Reformed, Evangelical, Greek Catholic, Ruthenian, and Armenian churches and the Mohammedan religion.

Dutch Nazis have admitted that religious opposition in Holland is causing many people to give up membership in Nazi organizations, according to dispatches from Occupied Holland transmitted to the OWI through London.

New difficulties between the Nazis and the Church have flared in Denmark since the nation was put under martial law. The Stockholm newspaper Stvenska Norgonbladet reports that Danish Church authorities have repeatedly prevented the Germans from occupying Danish churches and turning church services into demonstration.

This story is told: "The rector of a church in a provincial town where the Wermacht was to hold a service attended the ceremony to prevent any political exhibitions. When the German Army chaplain led off with the Nazi salute and then began comparing Hitler to God, the rector intervened and 'quietly but firmly' asked the thousand Germans present to leave the church. They did."

Kay Munk, Danish clergyman and playwright, recently announced his intention of disobeying a German order prohibiting all mention of Norwegians in prayers or sermons. "It is better to damage Denmark with regard to Germany than with regard to Jesus," he declared.

The Archbishop of Palermo, meanwhile, has notified Pope Pius XII that his Sicilian diocese, now freed from the Nazis and in Allied hands, was enjoying the "utmost freedom."

In Japan and in the Japanese-held Philippines, much emphasis is being laid on moves to unify various religions behind the war effort.

References are frequently made in broadcasts to the necessity for removing all Christian or Anglo-American influence.

The Japanese home radio, according to OWI has been carrying more news about Shintoism, the Japanese state religion. Shinto worshippers were reported to have donated 100,000 yen to the Japanese Army and an identical sum to the Japanese Navy.

A Vatican broadcast recently described Thailand Catholics as being in a "precarious" position and said that puppet officials and "people directed by the Japanese" were employing methods of "severe violence" against Christians.

Editor Lectures And Pays the Bill

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 23 (AP)—The three girl reporters of the Augusta Herald are going to learn something about civics—or answer to Managing Editor Sam Moss.

"Since the war has the newspaper profession under petticoat rule, the same complaint has gone out: the women don't know how the city is run, the county, or the state—except in just a general way," Mr. Moss lectured his staff.

Reporters Maryanne Toole, Vivian Milner, and Edith Bell promptly booked City Attorney C. Wesley Killebrew for a three-hour luncheon seminar on municipal government, announced other guest instructors would be obtained.

Managing Editor Moss paid for the luncheon.

Memphis Accord

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 23 (AP)—Police acceptance of City Commission proposals for better wages and hours and establishment of a civil service system today had ended a week-long threat of a police strike in Memphis.

A committee, representing the police, accepted these city proposals at a public meeting last night:

Two days off a month; civil service; a boost in pay from $165 a month for ordinary patrolmen to $180, and a right of hearing before a three-man committee instead of the rule which let the Police Chief discharge a man.

The police had asked a raise to $200 monthly.

Dear Alumnus: We Won't See You When You come

CORVALLIS, Ore., Oct. 23 (AP)—A. L. Strand, President, sending out invitations to Oregon State College's 75th anniversary celebration, wrote frankly:

"It requires a more delicate sentence than I can write to tell you that you are welcome and at the same time to tell you that we really don't expect you to be here."

Chaos at Brewster Plant Analyzed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The story of production failure at Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, as developed in testimony before the House Naval Affairs Subcommittee, has become an American case history of a labor union on a rampage, and of management almost wholly incompetent.

The situation had too many similarities to the idling and production paralysis which beset French aircraft plants during the prewar Blum regime to be allowed to continue as long as it did. Fortunately, according to the Navy and to Henry J. Kaiser, now directly in control of management and labor relations at Brewster, snarls are unwinding and output is rising.

The Brewster case demonstrates, in the opinion of labor experts, that when a union wins privileges and prerogatives without attaining simultaneously a sense of responsibility, chaos is likely to result. And that when management is thinking more of profits, high dividends, and the position of the stock on the Exchange than it is of production, the result is likely to be no profits and no dividends.

When the Navy most desperately needed airplanes, the breakdown of employer-employee relations at Brewster and the failure of supplies and planning produced a situation in which workers talked and idled at empty benches and a meager few aircraft rolled off the assembly lines.

Respect for Each Other

Now, with the Kaiser management's five-man trouble-shooting operating committee in the saddle, management and labor are reportedly finding a new respect for each other. Tom de Lorenzo, the shrewd, fighting labor boss of Local 365, United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, has either seen the handwriting on the wall writ by an aroused public opinion or has found in Mr. Kaiser a man he can respect as speaking his own vigorous language. Perhaps both.

At any rate, a revised labor contract is reportedly ready for operation, carrying the National War Labor Board's blessing, and the House Committee is prepared to give Mr. Kaiser opportunity to try his West Coast management methods on the East Coast.

When the Navy in 1940 contracted with Brewster for millions of dollars worth of scout bombers and fighter planes it expected this growing concern would expand into the same kind of efficient, top-speed production developed at Grumman, Bell, and other aircraft factories. More careful scrutiny might have revealed the existence of a shackling labor contract which had strait-jacketed management, and a management more concerned with finances than supplies or output.

In the present Congressional hearing, chairmanned by Representative Patrick Drewry (D) of Virginia, members will continue seeking to discover why the Navy was not forewarned, why it did not take more vigorous measures to correct abuses once they were disclosed, and what punishment, if any, should now be meted out to the "inciters" of Brewster's production blackout.

Most Plants Well Run

Testimony by Navy and management officials, with Labor yet to tell its story, has led observers to express thankfulness for the big majority of ably-run plants in the United States, for the fact that many American industrialists do possess that scarce but indispensable ingredient known as management "know how," and for labor leaders with some vision of industrial statesmanship.

That Nazi sympathizers were active within the Brewster union or management and contributed in major degree to the output failure has not been fully established. Without the Nazi element, the case is a sufficiently black smudge on the war record of both labor and management, in the opinion of committee members.

These Congressmen will shortly hear Mr. de Lorenzo, the local union "boss." The nation, too, may hear further from Mr. de Lorenzo, for he is a forceful man who came up the hard way and who, in the words of one naval witness, "could become a very constructive force" with further education.

For three years this union "czar" found at Brewster largely the type of management that confirmed his faith in force by its incompetency and weak-kneed tactics. Perhaps Mr. Kaiser or Harry Morton, his West Coast ace now in charge of labor relations at Brewster, can teach this labor chief the meaning of the word co-operation.

When Local 365 unionized the small Brewster plant back in 1937, James Work, its early President, anxious for high profits and big dividends, was willing to grant the union shop and almost anything else the Local's leadership demanded in exchange for a low wage scale.

There the damage was done. The contract which finally evolved was regarded by labor relations experts as one of the most restrictive in American war production. Under it management has been forbidden to hire or fire workmen, to transfer them, to change shifts, to discipline malcontents, or do anything else without the approval of the union shop committee.

To carry any management wish against the will of the union, such as transferring men to the night shifts to better balance production, has involved lengthy arguments and thousands of man-hours lost. This contract has now been revised.

The House Committee is asking why the Navy had not been able to insert an efficient management before this and put its finger on a second cause of chaos at Brewster. Until the Kaiser leadership was installed this year, management was not such as to inspire labor's respect. Its inefficiency resulted in material shortages, tool shortages, and poor production.

With lowered morale, discipline became largely nonexistent, absenteeism ranged high, workers dared to take naps in half-completed planes, and to lengthen their noon hours to go swimming. Navy checkers failed to apprehend these misdoers.

The Brewster workers were not less patriotic than those at other aircraft plants. They were torn between loyalty to an all-powerful union and the desire to forget their seriority rights and production-hobbling prerogatives in the interest of getting out the planes. Many reported that although wages were high they found no peace of mind working at Brewster.

Civilians See Plane Pick Up Big Glider

By the Associated Press

Van Nuys, Calif., Oct. 23

In the first display to which civilians were admitted, a twin-engineered C47 transport plane came in low over metropolitan airport Oct. 21, a heavily-laden Army glider waited.

The plane crew dropped a hook which caught a propped-up loop in the end of the glider's outstretched, nylon tow rope. The glider rose smoothly from the ground, a special shock-absorbing device minimizing the strain.

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The Home Forum

"Be still, and know"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Out of his serene faith in good, the Psalmist proclaimed his quiet confidence in the creator when he wrote, "Be still, and know that I am God" (Psalms 46:10). We enter the sanctuary of eternal harmony as we listen to and obey this tender admonition.

Above the tumult of error, eternal Truth stands exact and unchanging. When conditions seem terrifying, unflinching faith in God's power to bring eternal harmony to light must be the imperative duty of every soldier of Christ. "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength," said Isaiah (30:15). A righteous people must hold fast to the supreme pronouncement found in the nineteenth chapter of Revelation: "And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

Christian Science proclaims this same faith in the Father of all, declaring not only that God, good, alone is omnipotent, but that so-called evil is actually nonexistent, even though it seems to be very real to material sense. This divine Science, discovered and given to the world by Mary Baker Eddy, insists that God, ever-present divine Love, is neither responsible for evil nor cognizant of it. It declares that eternal Principle creates and maintains the true and only universe in unchanging spiritual harmony and perfection, and that God is the All-in-all of true being.

This Science is revealing to man his right identity as a son of God, forever enfolded, upheld, and sustained by the one Mind. This is the real man described in the first chapter of Genesis, created in the image of God, and there is no other man. The concept of identity, subject to material birth, maturity, and dissolution, described in the second chapter of Genesis, is a counterfeit concept of man, to be repudiated and forgotten. Man, the son of God, remains forever spiritual and perfect.

The voice of Truth, ever active, ever undisturbed by material, warring elements, is ceaselessly rousing human thought that it may perceive the futility of material concepts and replace them with unchanging spiritual values. Christian Science is the voice of Truth today, rousing mankind to acknowledgment and acceptance of divine sonship—man in his true identity, the individual expression of eternal Mind.

It is not always easy to "be still, and know" that divine Love is ever in control. Suggestions of doubt or fear, of discouragement or despair, may at times seem almost overwhelming. But such suggestions have not an iota of reality, since they do not proceed from God. There is a sure way of resisting and overcoming these aggressive arguments, and that is through ceaseless prayer, standing firm, with full faith in God's righteousness, and confident of the enduring and harmonious facts of true existence.

In spite of evil's boasts of power, every condition that appears ruthless, criminal, or terrifying will be dissipated by infinite Love, and harmony will come to light. Error always succumbs to Truth in the final analysis. Mrs. Eddy's words on page 542 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" are timely and prophetic: "Let Truth uncover and destroy error in God's own way, and let human justice pattern the divine. Sin will receive its full penalty, both for what it is and for what it does. Justice marks the sinner, and teaches mortals not to remove the waymarks of God. To envy's own hell, justice consigns the lie which, to advance itself, breaks God's commandments."

Christian Science, resting upon divine Principle, reveals God as the one and only Mind, and makes this revelation practical and effective in everyday affairs, as the following incident illustrates. The writer discovered that certain important papers were missing from her home. Though much concerned over their disappearance, she refused, as a student of Christian Science, to acknowledge any reality in the seeming loss, since in God's universe loss can never occur. She mentally worked on the matter along this line, and was led to retrace a walk in the woods which she had taken two days previously, carrying the papers in a handbag with her. Although it seemed impossible that they could have slipped out of the purse, she took what seemed the first human footstep toward recovering them, and was led directly to the documents in a section of the woods overgrown with underbrush. Although a heavy rain had fallen the night before, the papers were in perfect condition.

All things, great and small, are held within the unchanging compass of the Father's all-provident love. There is but one Mind, one Life, one divine Principle, present and active wherever we and our loved ones are. God's law governs all, and it can never be overthrown. Christ Jesus said (Matthew 5:18), "Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"What is this healing prayer?"

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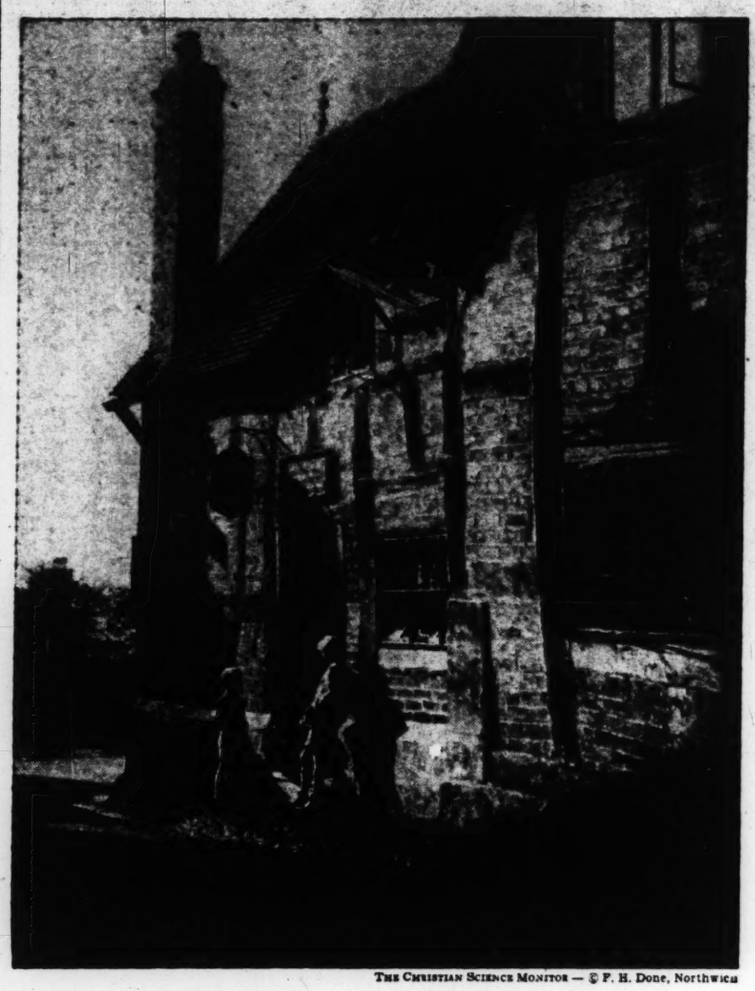

The Christian Science Monitor — © F. H. Done, Northwich

"Twopence to Spend": *A Photograph by F. H. Done*

A sunny morning, a village shop, and two pennies to spend. What more could one desire? There is no sense of hurry about a village shop. The owner realizes that the spending of pennies is a big event in a young life and must be given due consideration. It may be another week before it can happen again, and pennies, if you know what you are about, may be made to do much.

The shop window is too small to display more than a few objects, but the interior contains a wide assortment well known to the village youth. There are flat sticks of licorice as long as your school rule, and Pontefract Cakes more like dabs of black sealing wax than any cake that ever came from an oven. There are peppermint bulls' eyes, too hard to bite and too enormous to put into one's mouth whole; tantalizing things that must be slowly nibbled before their complete delight can be realized. There are toffee apples mounted on little sticks and tied up in screws of paper to keep the dust from their gloriously sticky sides; there are bottles of hundreds-and-thousands to be taken home and sprinkled over slices of bread and butter; and there are packets of a curious powder known to the village youth as "Kali." There is nothing quite like "Kali" on a warm, sunny morning. The only trouble is that it is gone so soon. The lemon powder is contained in pink packets. With the utmost caution the packets are opened and the powder sifted into the mouth. There follows immediately a sizzling sound, a delicious taste, a moment of complete satisfaction—and all is over.

The sun is creeping round the corner and growing warmer every minute. The pennies in the small pockets are growing warmer, too. It is time the big decision was made. But making a decision is half the fun.

"Hold op og kjenn at jeg er Gud"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

Ut fra sin ophøiede tro på det gode forkynte Salmisten sin rolige tillit til skaperen da han skrev: "Hold op og kjenn at jeg er Gud" (Salm. 46:11). Vi kommer inn i den evige harmonis helligdom når vi lytter til og adlyder denne kjærlige formaning.

Over villfarelsens larm står den evige Sannhet, nøiaktig og uforanderlig. Når forholdene ser skremmende ut, må det være en bydende plikt for hver Kristi stridsmann å ha urokkelig tro på Guds makt til å bringe den evige harmoni for lyset. "I stillhet og i tillit skal eders styrke være," sa Esaias (30:15). Et rettferdig folk må holde fast ved den mektige erklæring som finnes i nittende kapitel av Johannes' åpenbaring: "Og jeg hørte likesom en lyd av en stor skare og som en lyd av mange vann og som en lyd av sterke tordener, som sa: Halleluja! for Gud Herren, den allmektige, er blitt konge!"

Kristen Videnskap forkynner denne samme tro på alt og alles Fader, og erklærer ikke bare at Gud, det gode, alene er allmektig, men at det såkalte onde faktisk er uten tilværelse, selv om det synes å være overmåte virkelig for de materielle sanser. Denne guddommelige Videnskap, som Mary Baker Eddy opdaget og la frem for verden, gjør gjeldende at Gud, den alltid nærværende guddommelige Kjærlighet, hverken er ansvarlig for det onde eller har nogen kunnskap om det. Den erklærer at det evige Prinsipp skaper og opretholder det sanne og eneste univers i uforanderlig åndelig harmoni og fullkommenhet, og at Gud er all sann tilværelses Alt-i-alt.

Denne Videnskap åpenbarer for mennesket dets virkelige identitet som en Guds sønn, til alle tider omsluttet, opretholdt og underholdt av det ene og eneste Sinn. Dette er det virkelige menneske som er beskrevet i det første kapitel av Første Mosebok, skapt i Guds billede, og der finnes intet annet menneske. Det begrep om mennesket og dets identitet som holder det for å være underkastet materiell fødsel, modenhet og oplösning, således som det er beskrevet i annet kapitel av Første Mosebok, er et falskt begrep om mennesket som må avvises og glemmes. Mennesket, Guds sønn, forblir til alle tider åndelig og fullkomment.

Sannhetens røst, som alltid er i virksomhet, alltid uberørt av materielle, stridende elementer, utsender uophørlig sine vekkelsesrop til den menneskelige tanke, forat den kan se hvor fåfengte materielle begreper er, og ombytte dem med uforanderlige åndelige verdier. Kristen Videnskap er Sannhetens røst i våre dager, som vekker menneskeheten til erkjennelse og godtagelse av dens guddommelige sønnekår—mennesket i dets sanne identitet, det evige Sinns individuelle uttrykk.

Det er ikke alltid lett å "holde op og kjenne" at den guddommelige Kjærlighet til alle tider styrer. Suggestioner om tvil eller frykt, motløshet eller fortvilelse kan undertiden synes nesten overveldende. Men slike suggestioner eier ikke et fnugg av virkelighet, da de ikke utgår fra Gud. Der er en sikker måte å motstå og overvinne disse aggressive argumenter på, og den består i at vi gjennem uophørlig bøna urokkelig holder stand og har full tro på Guds rettferdighet og tillit til den sanne tilværelses vedvarende og harmoniske kjensgjerninger.

Til tross for det ondes pralende påstander om at det eier makt, vil enhver tilstand som synes å være ubarmhjertig, forbrytersk eller skremmende, bli forjaget av den uendelige Kjærlighet, og harmoni vil bli bragt for lyset. Villfarelse bukker alltid til slutt under for Sannhet." Mrs. Eddys ord på side 542 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften] er betimelige og profetiske: "La Sannhet avsløre og tilintetgjøre villfarelse på Guds egen måte, og la menneskelig rettferdighet ta den guddommelige til forbillede. Synden vil motta sin fulle straff, både for hvad den er og for hvad den gjør. Rettferdighet merker synderen og lærer dødelige ikke å fjerne Guds veimerker. Til misunnelsens eget helvede overgir rettferdigheten den løgn som, for å fremme sitt eget, overtrer Guds bud."

Kristen Videnskap, som hviler på det guddommelige Prinsipp, åpenbarer Gud som det ene og eneste Sinn og gjør denne åpenbaring praktisk og effektiv i det daglige livs anliggender, som følgende hendelse anskueliggjør. Den som skriver dette, opdaget at visse viktige papirer ikke lenger var i hennes hjem. Skjønt hun var meget bekymret over at de var forsvunnet, nektet hun som Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskapsmann] å anerkjenne at det tilsynelatende tap på nogen som helst måte var virkelig, da tap aldri kan forekomme i Guds univers. Hun arbeidet mentalt på saken i denne retning og blev ført til å gå om igjen en skogsti som hun hadde tatt to dager forut mens hun hadde papirene med sig i en håndveske. Skjønt det så ut som om de umulig kunde ha glidd ut av vesken, tok hun det første skritt det menneskelig sett syntes rimelig å ta for å få dem tilbake, og blev ledet direkte til dokumentene i en del av skogen som var overgrodd med busker og kratt. Skjønt det hadde regnet sterkt natten før, var papirene ikke det ringeste medtatt.

Alle ting, store og små, holdes uforanderlig omsluttet av Faderens kjærlighet, som sørger for alt. Der er bare ett Sinn, ett Liv, ett guddommelig Prinsipp, og det er til stede og virksomt hvor enn vi og våre kjære er. Guds lov styrer alt og alle, og den kan aldri omstøtes. Kristus Jesus sa (Matteus 5:18): "Før himmel og jord forgår, skal ikke den minste bokstav eller en eneste tøddel forgå av loven, før det er skjedd alt sammen."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Room With a Fire

It is most interesting to trace, in Norway, the persistence of the characteristics of the primitive human dwellings. The very old houses with their central fire are rare, but the same features may be found in the "ildhus," or "rökhus," an outbuilding adjoining some of the old farmhouses. The names signify in Norwegian "fire-house," or "smoke-house," and the buildings were formerly in general use for smoking and preserving meat. Like all primitive houses, they contain one room with a fire in the center and an opening in the roof to let out the smoke; the only other opening is the door. This rökhus serves as an excellent example of the old Norwegian dwelling of saga and Viking days, though in those times it would, of course, have been furnished with a table, benches, and a bed, or beds. Over the fire there would have been a pot or kettle hanging, and benches would have been built against the walls. The benches would, doubtless, also have been used for sleeping, but the chief persons occupied the beds, which, in some cases, were partitioned from the room, and are known in the sagas as "closed beds." There would also have been a means of closing the smoke-hole in the roof, for use when the smoke from the fire had died down and only the hot embers remained; in this way the heat was retained in the room. In the larger houses the fire would run right down the room. . . . From the beginning of the twelfth century this custom was dropped, and the fire was removed to one side or a corner of the room, and a chimney was erected; for many years the position of the stove in the corner of the room was retained. Then windows were added. In old Norse, the name of the dwelling would be "bur" or "stofa," and in modern Norse "stuva." It is, in fact, the same as the English word "stove" and the German "stube," signifying a room with a fire in it.—From "A Wayfarer in Norway," by Samuel J. Beckett. (New York: McBride.)

We Have a Hen

In the impressive total of new poultry-raisers, we are a small item, a minute statistic; a footnote, as it were, to the record. We have one hen.

We launched upon the project by pure inadvertence. Our now large and self-assertive pullet was originally a gift, a yellow puff-ball that drew delighted squeals from the children in the week before Easter. The evening of its arrival, after the children were in bed, we sat by the radio and heard ourselves berated roundly for harboring it. An urgent and official-sounding voice told us that chicks should not be given as Easter pets this year, and added reasons, so convincing that we were swept by chagrin. We went near the stove and regarded our contraband uneasily. Here was a potential impediment to the war effort, a shadow on our patriotism, a bit of frivolity doing no credit to the home front. Solemnly we discussed it; according to the radio, our chick could only aid the enemy by perishing at the hands of over-fond children. Very well; we would prevent that if we could.

Surely, a single chick was never watched over and protected from unwise handling, tended and fed and warmed, as that one was. We had not quite the temerity, in the circumstances, to send for Government leaflets; yet we did not lack advice. Scratch a suburban dweller, in our part of the world, and you find a farm boy or girl, grown up. Perhaps, in other times, our neighbors would have been at the fence, grimly citing to us restrictions in our deed, but this year there was none of that. They came to the fence all right, the first time we let our chicken out for an airing in the warm spring sun; but it was counsel they had to offer, orations on the care and feeding of chickens, conjecture as to whether we had a hen or a rooster.

This last point gave rise to some heated discussion and to apprehension among the children. If we had a hen, we could keep her, eat the eggs, and meet every requirement of the official-sounding radio voice. But if it were a rooster, the dark implications did not bear contemplation. I hope the more ambitious chicken-raisers over the land have kept aloof from their charges; otherwise, the net result of the more-poultry drive will be thousands of uneaten roosters lording it over abject and admiring households. We, of course, were fortunate. Our flock turned out to be one hundred per cent hen.

She grew large and handsome and became an admirable pet, coming when called, climbing on our wrists where she looked like a benign falcon, and taking the whole backyard as her rightful province. Our own dog and cat are allowed there; but any other creature, from sparrow to oversize shepherd dog, who contrives to get over or under our fence, is routed. In the case of the sparrows, I suppose it is alarm that makes them flee from a mild-looking hen suddenly turned virago, chasing them with wings flapping and with a hoarse continual cry. But the dogs and cats must surely run more from surprise than fear; indeed, I have seen some of them, after their banishment, looking through the fence with a puzzled air.

As the season progressed, our pet hen became firmly established as a member of the household. The handyman of the family made her a summer dwelling of wood slats and an old awning. It is a jaunty little edifice, like a miniature cabaña; and I am sure it is not diagrammed in any leaflets, Government or otherwise. She also acquired homemade devices to dispense feed and water, and there grew up an elaborate ritual known as Putting To Bed. It resembles the approved juvenile routine of bedtime story, subtle cajolery, and a soothing atmosphere. Just before dark, she gives the signal herself by fluttering up with considerable noise to perch on a railing just above her house. Two or three members of the family drop everything, troop out into the yard and begin to stroke her and croon endearments. After a few minutes of this, she steps trustingly onto the arm of the nearest of us. Slowly she is lowered to the open door of her cabaña, while the children pat her and murmur: "Nice chickie! Oh, nice little hen. Time for bed." She steps inside her door and it is closed after her; between the slats, we can see her clamber up to her low perch and settle for the night.

From her enjoyment of such occasions, and from her look of plump well-being, we presumed she was happy; but some of our neighbors expressed doubts. Hens, they said, like to be in a flock; she must be lonesome. We watched her trailing the children about from swing to seesaw and wondered. At bedtime, we searched her oddly expressive face for signs of depression. We worried about it.

Then, at summer's end, came what looked like a crisis. All our pets had to be sent to obliging friends, while the family was away; and arrangements were made for the hen to vacation with a flock near by. There was prudent talk of leaving her there, for the winter at least; there she would have orthodox quarters and companions of her own sort. The children were unconvinced. They seemed to feel that no luxury-housing, no mere social advantages, could beguile their pet. She would, they insisted, miss us all and be miserable. We smiled at this whimsy.

But the children knew best. Upon our return, we found that our pullet's début into hen society had not been a success. She had been quarrelsome and sullen by turns; she had brightened only when some human being appeared, to dispense feed or simply to cross the yard. At first sight of us, she fluttered wildly, giving voice to what may have been reproaches. At once the air was filled with the children's welcoming cries, and with loud plans for her comfortable and exclusive winter quarters. The family carpenter paled, the gardener thought uneasily of the perennial border; but our pet strutted blissfully at the children's heels. The matter was, and is, settled. We have a hen.

Anita Laurie Cushing

Street Scene

Now curls of narrow smoke along the streets
Rise from the burning leaves again, where walks
Are newly swept. The hidden smolder eats
Its way to sudden blaze, while withered stalks—
Stark relics of the summer's opulence—
Writhe in the heat; and shriveled pods, that came
Too late upon the winter's imminence,
Unloose their useless store of seeds in flame.

And thus the remnants of the summer days—
Another harvest of the garden's glow
Of blossom in the sunshine's golden blaze—
Transmuted wholly now to curling slow
Thin mists of pale blue smoke that drift and rise,
Are gathered back in incense to the skies.

Roland English Hartley

The Statue of the Archduke

The town of Düsseldorf is very beautiful, and those who think of it when far away, and chance to have been born there, are filled with wondrous thoughts. I was born there, and I feel as though I must go home at once. And when I say "Home," I mean the Bolkerstrasse and the house where I was born. This house will some day be famous, and I have told the old woman who owns it, for goodness' sake not to sell it. She would at present hardly get as much for the whole house as the fees alone will amount to which someday green-veiled stately Englishwomen will give the waiting-maid, when she shows them the room where I first saw the light; . . . and the brown door, too, on which my mother taught me to write my letters with chalk. Ay me, my mother will have had a deal of trouble to make a celebrated author of me, fair lady!

But at present my fame is still buried in the marble quarries of Carrara; the waste-paper crown of laurel, with which they will have crowned me, does not yet spread its scent over the whole world; and when the green-veiled proud Englishwomen come to Düsseldorf, they do not come to visit that celebrated house, but go straight to the market-place to look at the enormous black equestrian statue in the center. This represents the Archduke Jan Wilhelm. He is clothed in black armor, and wears a bag-wig. As a boy I have heard it said that the artist who cast this statue had suddenly noticed to his alarm, during the process, that he had not sufficient metal, and so the townsmen had to come to his aid with their silver spoons, in order that he might finish the casting; and I used to stand before it for hours, wondering how many silver spoons it contained, and how many apple tarts might have been bought with all this silver? I had then a perfect passion for apple tarts—now my passion is for love, truth, freedom, and crab soup—and usually, not far from the Archduke's statue, might be seen a droll bow-legged fellow with a white apron and a basket filled with the most deliciously hot apple tarts, which he praised in an irresistible treble-voice, calling out: "Fresh apple tarts, just out of the oven. How nice they smell!" In truth, when in later years the tempter tried to assail me, he spoke to me in the same insinuating treble-voice . . . but this is a digression, for was I not talking about the statue, containing so many silver spoons and no soup, which represents the Archduke Jan Wilhelm?

He seems to have been an estimable gentleman, a patron of the arts, and himself very talented. He founded the picture-gallery at Düsseldorf, and in the Observatory there they show a very artistic wooden goblet, which he had carved in his leisure hours, of which he had twenty-four every day of the year.

At that period rulers were not so beset with cares as now, their crowns being grown more firmly to their heads, and at night they even covered these with a nightcap, and slept peacefully. The nations slept quietly at their feet, and greeted them in the morning with a "Good morning, father!" to which they gave answer, "Good morning, my dear children!"—Heinrich Heine, in his Memoirs. (1799-1856.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1943

Mountbatten Tackles Knotty Task in Charting Assault on Burma

Allied Chief Awaits End Of Wet Monsoon Season

Andaman and Nicobar Islands expected to be first objective with several possible choices open for succeeding steps in one of most crucial campaigns of global war.

By Homer Metz
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In another week or 10 days, the monsoons will come to an end and the tortuous muddy roads of Burma will quickly bake as hard as the rock cliffs of the Himalayas. When this occurs, Lord Louis Mountbatten, new Allied commander in the Indo-Burmese theater, will have the go-ahead signal for the opening blow in one of the most crucial campaigns of the global war. Upon its outcome will depend the reopening of a direct overland supply route to China and the launching of a climactic assault from Asia on Japan's home islands.

It remains to be seen whether Lord Louis will seek to regain Burma and perhaps Thailand in one mighty combined operation of land, sea, and air power, for which he has an acknowledged talent, or whether he will endeavor merely to establish jumping-off bases for major assaults when the decision in Europe has been gained.

In any case, he faces one of the knottiest strategic problems to confront a command since Hannibal sought to get at the Romans on their home peninsula. Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Viscount Wavell and Brigadier Orde Wingate all can attest to its complexities.

Likely Strategy

Any discussion of the manner in which Lord Louis will attempt to solve this problem must be purely conjectural, but it is reasonable to suppose that he will seek first to regain the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for their value as covering air bases and then move in any one or all of the following paths:

1. Against the great mountain barrier that divides Burma on the west from Assam and Chittagong, easternmost province and town, respectively, of India.

2. Down the narrow coastal passes from Assam to Akyab, thence to Rangoon and the mouths of the Irrawady, a campaign for which Brigadier Wingate did valuable spadework in his Arakan drive last winter.

3. By sea against Rangoon and Moulmein.

4. By sea against the narrow neck of south Thailand that separates the Indian Ocean from the China Sea.

Whether he attempts one or all of these thrusts, Lord Louis will have only about six months of good campaigning weather before the monsoons come again in the spring. As a native Burman soldier who accompanied General Stilwell in his storied retreat in 1942 said in eloquent doggerel, "The monsoon, he always come too soon."

Let us consider in detail the feasibility of each of the four ways of getting at Burma listed above.

Most military specialists and Far Eastern authorities believe it is impossible to move a major land army from Indian bases across the jungle-clad mountain ranges of north Burma. Only the route that passes through Imphal in Manipur is regarded as in anyway suitable for wheeled traffic and that for only a small amount. Elsewhere, there are only narrow jungle trails. Both the Americans in the Solomons and the Australians and Americans on New Guinea proved that Allied soldiers could negotiate such trails when they had sufficient training, but it is axiomatic that only limited expeditions can move across territory where wheeled traffic cannot go.

Slow Progress

The western Burma coastal strip appears only slightly more practicable. British columns found the going so slow there last winter that the scouts could barely keep ahead of the infantry. Below the Port of Akyab, which the Japanese presumably have fortified strongly, the Arakan Yoma Mountains stretch to the sea and interpose an obstacle almost as insuperable as the Owen Stanley Range in New Guinea.

As to a sea-borne attack on Rangoon and Moulmein, this would appear to be practical, but only if Lord Louis has overwhelmingly superior air support and more naval power than the maximum sea strength which Japan can deploy in these waters. Without a decisive edge in the air and on the sea lanes, an Allied beachhead would be at the mercy of enemy land-based planes and its 1,000-mile supply line would be seriously menaced by submarines operating out of Singapore.

The establishment of a beachhead and the capture of Rangoon and Moulmein would, of course, be only the opening steps in the reconquest of Burma. Allied armor and air power could operate to advantage on the dry plains of central Burma for a considerable distance in spite of the fact that the Japanese would be able to pour in reinforcements from Thailand over new roads and rail lines, but in due course the campaign would become a jungle and mountain affair, just as it would be in the north or along the western coastal strip. Here, of course, superiority in armor and aircraft would count for much less and the Allied troops would have to disprove Brigadier Wingate's negative appraisal of them as "too civilized" for prolonged jungle fighting.

This brings us to consideration of a possible sea-borne attack against the 300-mile stretch of south Thailand between Victoria Point and the Malayan frontier. Many authorities are convinced that the establishment of an Allied beachhead on this narrow neck is the best way of attacking Japan in Central Asia, and it must be admitted that a prima facie case easily can be made for such strategy.

Unlike Burma to the north and Malaya to the south, this region's chief features are not mountains and thick jungles, but low hills, good communications, and excellent landing beaches. There is much hard, open terrain on which armor could operate effectively and on which airdromes could be built quickly.

It is pointed out by the proponents of a Thailand assault that once an Allied landing force had driven across the 100 miles or so that separate the Indian Ocean from the China Sea, the enemy's forces in Burma would be cut off from those in Singapore, while at the same time the Allies would be in a most advantageous position for an assault against the western supply lines of the Japanese and for a drive toward China's south coast.

First Priority

But in all probability, the reopening of land communications with China, by recapturing the Burma Road, has first priority in any Allied plan of action, not only for the war supplies the road can carry, vital though they be, but also for its political implications. The moral effect on the patient, long-suffering Chinese of Allied trucks moving once again over the winding Burma Road clearly would be incalculable.

Parenthetically, some idea of the prodigious problems involved in supplying the Chinese perhaps can be gained from a knowledge of the fact that it requires five or six trips by a big freight plane over the dangerous Himalayas to supply one four-motored bomber in China with the wherewithal for a single operational flight.

From the over-all strategic point of view, the ideal solution for Lord Louis' problem would be for simultaneous operations in all four of the ways outlined above. Japan's great remaining strength in the front facing India lies not in the manpower it has available there, but in the excellent development of interior lines of communication and the multiplicity of strategically located airfields.

It follows, therefore, that in case of isolated and limited attacks, especially sea-borne attacks, the Japanese could move quickly the estimated five or six divisions they have in Burma and concentrate their full strength. On the other hand, a concerted offensive would find the majority of their positions insufficiently defended and they could be destroyed piecemeal.

One cannot, of course, be too general about this sort of thing. There may be unknown local conditions which would make limited preliminary operations, such as Brigadier Wingate's bridge destroying drive last winter more feasible than a sudden all-out over-all attack. Another factor that should not be overlooked is the ability of long-range United States and British bombers to disrupt the enemy's communications. There can be no doubt that the British and American air forces in India already have struck extremely damagaing blows at Japanese transport links in central and western Burma.

Whether the Allied commander in India will attempt a full-scale or a limited offensive this winter will depend primarily upon the quantity of men, shipping, and matériel that can be spared from the war in the West.

Logistic Problems

The logistic problems involved in a major push against Burma are simply tremendous. At the present moment, according to the best available information, the Japanese forces in Burma number around 150,000, of which only about 60,000 are believed to be first-line combat troops. Against this relatively low figure, the Allies have an estimated 1,000,000 well-trained and well-equipped troops in India ready for action and at least another 150,000 British and Americans who probably can be brought from the west.

Yet in this case, comparative figures tell only part of the story, for the logistic factors of distance, terrain, supply routes, and communications reduce the number of combat troops at Lord Louis' disposal to the number he can supply in Burma.

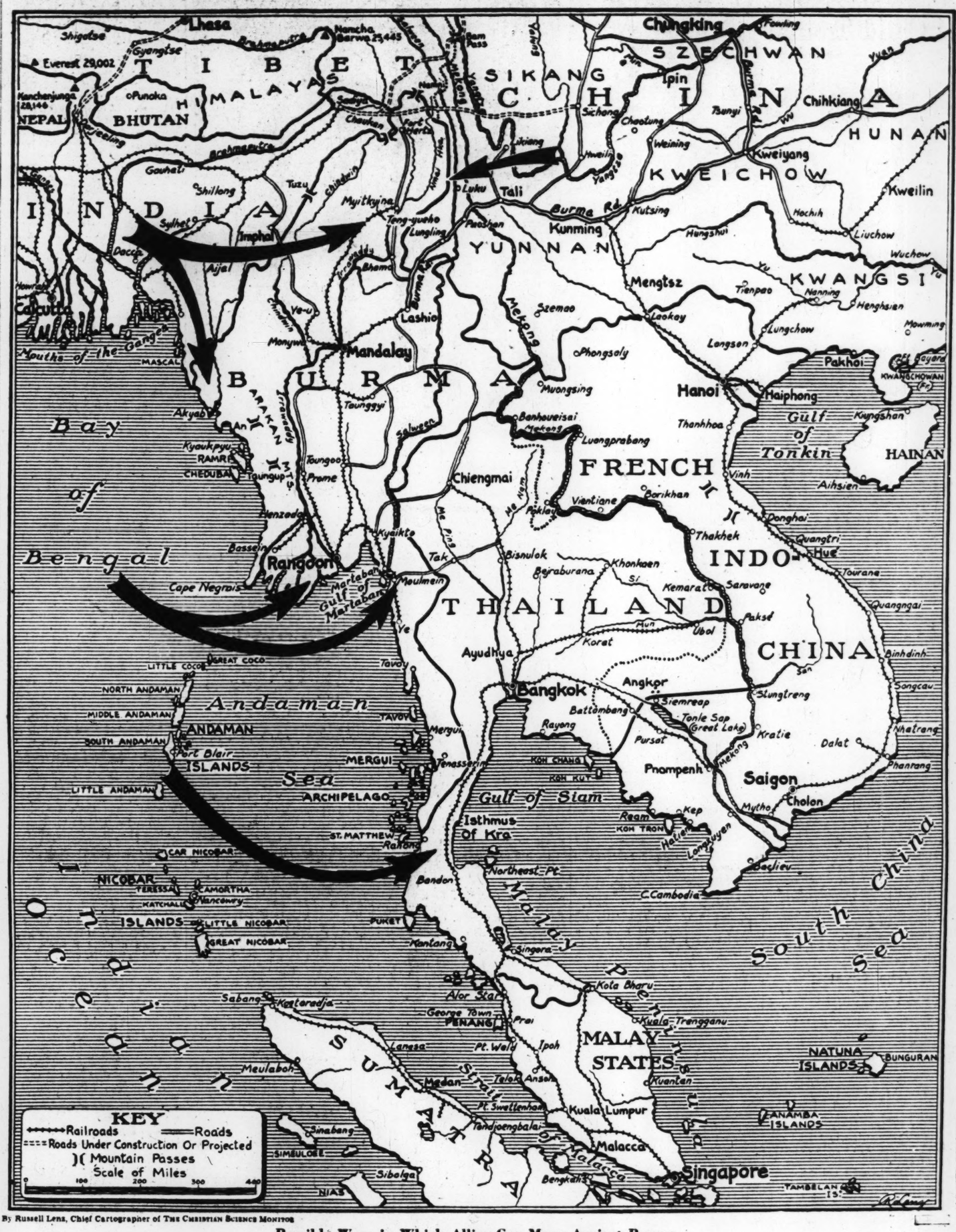
For the first month or so of a Burmese campaign, the Japanese undoubtedly would enjoy a numerical advantage. However, much of this advantage could be offset quickly if the invaders could maintain air superiority comparable to that enjoyed by the Allies in Tunisia and Sicily. Such superiority would enable Lord Louis to solve many of his supply problems with air-borne transport.

Brigadier Wingate proved conclusively in north Burma that long-distance jungle penetrations could be made with purely air-borne supplies. As was pointed out in a recent dispatch from Chungking to this newspaper, the relative cost of sustaining by air large, long-distance penetration parties is not so great as might be supposed. One squadron of 20 transport planes can maintain one brigade in action and supply it with all the heavy equipment that can be used effectively in jungle operations.

Be all this as it may, the forthcoming fighting in Burma should provide American, British, Indian, and Chinese military ingenuity with its outstanding challenge of the global conflict. From the moment Lord Louis gives the order to go, the Allied forces will be up against not only a fanatical enemy, but as peculiar and difficult a set of conditions as any military expedition in history has had to meet.

Brigadier Wingate summed it up when he told his men:

"What you will need more than anything else is character, initiative, guts, and independence."



By Russell Lens, Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Possible Ways in Which Allies Can Move Against Burma

This detailed map of the Indo-Burmese war theater illustrates graphically the many strategical and tactical problems which are involved in the reconquest of Burma and the reopening of an overland west-to-east supply line to China, without which China will not be usable as a base for a climactic assault on Japan's home islands. Large arrows on left indicate the ways in which Lord Louis Mountbatten can get at the Japanese in Burma and Thailand from India. Smaller arrow in center shows how Chinese might launch a limited westward drive in Burma to coincide with a major assault or assaults by Lord Louis from the other direction.

Medal for Kostelanetz

TORONTO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Andre Kostelanetz, New York musical conductor, has been awarded the Medal for Service of the Navy League of Canada for conducting a social concert by the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra.

The presentation was made Oct. 21 by David H. Gibson, National President of the Navy League of Canada.

Chinese Hopes Renewed by Mountbatten

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Now revisiting Chungking

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 23—China has had a great deal of bad news in more than six years of struggle against Japan. It is natural that the Chinese should be looking for a sign of better things ahead. Ever since Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten was nominated for the Southeast Asia Command, his name and fame have given ground for hope that within the near future China and the whole Far East theater of war might receive a great share of the weight which the Allies can put behind the blow when they choose to do so.

It has been a source of obvious anxiety that this autumn has not yet brought the United Nations offensive, for which China so long has hoped. The Chinese Army newspaper Sao Tang Pao has pointed out that if something is not done before January, there must be a wait of another year.

"That means," said Sao Tang, "giving Japan another year to strengthen her defense in Burma. We mustn't miss the boat."

Burma Road's Reopening

Other comments stress the urgent need of reopening the Burma Road—China's land supply line to the outside world.

Even Allied retaking of Singapore wouldn't give an easy Burma victory because Japan has been busy building highways from Thailand and Indo-China.

The Chinese feel that if attention is focused first on Burma, it not only would restore the much needed supply route but it would expose vital Japanese areas to attack over the very road which Japan itself has built.

The Chinese also know that Japan is never idle. The Nipponese are busy not only with new defenses, but with an economic development propaganda within the conquered territories. Yet it seems universally understood that an offensive cannot start instantly, without the careful advance preparation which success in modern war demands.

People Remain Calm

The Chinese realize the need of driving home every advantage against Germany. High hopes have been held in China before—only to be followed by disappointment. This time, the Chinese are keeping calm while emulating Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's example of confident trust in the future. If they must wait still longer, they will do so without thought of giving up.

The Chinese feel at least that Lord Louis' reputation suggests the gift of poised yet dynamic energy. They hope he will strike Japan as hard as he can as soon as he can.

Envoy From Burma Arrives in Tokyo

Recorded by CBS

New York, Oct. 23

Tokyo radio announced that "Mr. Sangmong," Burma's special envoy to Japan, had recently arrived in Tokyo.

The radiocast added that "information from authoritative sources discloses that Mr. Sangmong will probably remain in Japan as Burma's first Ambassador to Tokyo."

Oyster Beds Halt Ships of the Navy

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 23 (AP)—A shallow channel and uncounted thousands of oysters are keeping some of the Navy's new ships from getting down the Maurice River to Delaware Bay and the sea, Director Joseph N. Fowler of the State Board of Shell Fisheries reports.

The ships—large, deep draft tugs—have been built at the yard of the Delaware Bay Shipbuilding Corporation at Leesburg in Cumberland County, several miles up the Maurice River where the water is deeper than it is at the river's mouth.

Dredging of the channel to the necessary depth has been delayed, said Mr. Fowler, because the Army engineers who would be in charge of the project are unwilling to proceed unless they are assured the State and private lessees of oyster beds will not file claims for damage done to nearby beds during dredging operations.

Compensation could be paid by the State to lessees of oyster beds only by direct legislative action, a spokesman for the Attorney General's office declared. He said an enabling measure might be drafted by the department for introduction in the Legislature.

Sweden Maps Program For Postwar Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23—Ernst Wigforss, Sweden's Minister of Finance, has asked the Riksdag for a preliminary appropriation of 100 million crowns [about $23,850,000] for postwar relief.

In a statement on Sweden's plans for postwar reconstruction, Mr. Wigforss pointed out that the relief activities could only be fixed in connection with the general economic policy after the war.

Sweden's ability to render effective assistance to war-stricken countries will depend greatly on its own imports during the postwar period he said. Imports of coal and coke, scrap iron and certain iron, and steel products such as beams and plates, metal alloys, and machinery will be necessary in order to export steel, machine tools and other iron products to neighboring countries, he added.

Unless its food situation improves, Sweden will hardly be able to maintain a permanent export of substantial quantities. But emergency foodstuffs will be delivered on a one-time basis, without compensation, immediately after the armistice, it was promised.

The Minister of Finance proposed to set up now a special government commission to organize the work. He also urged the Swedish Red Cross and similar organizations to prepare for large scale Swedish participation in relief activities.

Brazil Is Proud Of U-Boat Toll By Air Force

13 German craft sunk since entry into war against Axis — High record of success.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO de JANEIRO, Brazil—When it recently was announced that 13 Nazi submarines had been sunk by the Brazilian Air Force since Brazil's entry into the war, Brazilians felt very justly proud of their youngest branch of the nation's fighting forces.

The Forca Aerea Brasileira, more generally known as the F. A. B., is the official name for Brazil's Air Force and has, as such, been in existence only since late January of 1941. It was on Jan. 27 of that year that President Vargas issued a decree that took away the air units from the Army and Navy and placed them, together with civil aviation, under a newly formed Air Ministry. Many political observers consider the clipping of the Army and Navy's wings and thus adjusting the balance of power, to be one of Parsident Vargas' shrewdest moves. The new Ministry was placed under a civilian Minister—J. Salgado Filho.

The background to the immediate success of this fighting youngster—the F. A. B. is well worth considering. A nation does not become air-minded overnight, even the nation that gave birth to a pioneer of aviation such as Santos Dumont. If this great Brazilian was as his countrymen contend, the father of aviation, then Assis Chateaubriand qualifies as the modern gowfather of flying in Brazil.

Assis Chateaubriand is one of the most colorful figures in South America and certainly has done more than any other one man in this country to make Brazilians air conscious. He is, and always has been, enthusiastic about flying and had the necessary setup to influence and impart some of his own flying enthusiasm to his fellow countrymen.

Owns Newspaper Chain

Senhor Chateaubriand owns and directs Brazin's one newspaper chain—the Diarios Associados. It comprises 16 morning and evening journals, three weekly magazines and a children's publication. The group also owns 5 radio stations and a news agency service.

In 1930 when Getulio Vargas was unfolding the banner of his Liberal campaign in Rio Grande do Sul, Senhor Chateaubriand put his newspapers and personal services at the disposal of the cause. When the revolution gained ground in the South, in Rio de Janeiro Senhor Chateaubriand was in an unfavorable spot, and to avoid prison had to escape from the Rio police who had direct orders from President Washington Luis to arrest him. He escaped in a plane, but the plane crashed in the mountains of Santa Catherina. Senhor Chateaubriand was unhurt and finished the journey by river boat, mule and on foot and managed to meet up with the revolutionary troops already marching on the capital.

Support Goes to Vargas

Today, the Diarios Associados strongly support President Vargas and have given every possible assistance to Senhor Salgado Filho as Air Minister. It has been through Senhor Chateaubriand's newspaper and radio campaign to get Brazil air minded, a campaign that began long before Brazil entered the war in August of last year, that such a high standard of fliers were available when Brazilians were called upon to take an active part in the present war.

With the slogan of Wings for Brazil the campaign was responsible for the formation of flying clubs throughout the country. The Diarios Associados, appeal for light flying planes met with a tremendous response. These planes were for training young men who have since joined the F. A. B. and given such a good account of themselves. Business houses, banks, insurance companies and prominent members of the social and financial world all contributed to the campaign.

Civil aviation has already made great strides in Brazil, where, because of the enormous distances to be covered and a mere skeleton of railroads and highways available for transort, aviation must play a big part in the development of the country. A big part has already been played in the development of aviation by Senhor Chateaubriand.

Brazilian Air Force pilots, many of them given their first inspiration to fly by the foresight and vision of this same man, are today making sure that the development of their country will be a reality; this they know can only be done by first destroying those who oppose not only the freedom of the skies but every other sort of freedom and liberty of action.

Senhor Salgado Filho, who has recently visited the United States as a guest of the American Government, is proud of the F. A. B.'s record of achievement: Thirteen enemy submarines destroyed in less than a year—and this is only a beginning. Brazil is still a young nation and i Air Force is still younger. Both have a great future.

Schools, Colleges, Home Study

Education

Parents, Teachers Students

A Saturday Page

British Nursery School Expert Urges Spread Of Pre-School Child Training in America

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Separating a child from its mother for a few hours a day in a nursery school is not breaking up the home, says Miss Lillian deLissa, head of the Gipsy Hill Normal School, Yorkshire, and eight years chairman of the Nursery School Association of Great Britain.

In the United States on a six months' speaking tour for the British Ministry of Information, Miss deLissa is telling various groups here that it is contradictory to fight for democracy and at the same time deny youngsters the right to education as early as they are able to benefit from it. The United States, she feels, is making a mistake in considering the nursery school chiefly as a means of freeing women to take war jobs. In Britain, the nursery school is not considered "an additional frill," but part of the educational system. She is confident that increased prestige given the nursery school by war necessity will continue after the war.

Though the United States has long led Britain in child-care research, Britain has been out in the forefront in actual nursery school experience, Miss deLissa says. "You have discovered the value of nursery school training and we have lapped up all you found," she observed. While the United States has some of the world's leading child research centers, nursery schools before the war were provided here chiefly as experiments, as relief agencies or for fee-paying children. Miss deLissa's goal is to have nursery schools made a regular part of school systems, with attendance voluntary.

Both Child and Mother

England, she recalled, had the same "conservative" opposition to meet to nursery schools that the United States is still contending with. It comes chiefly from an apprehension that separating a child from its mother at an early age will deprive it of the mother love and guidance it needs.

"We in England are quite convinced that the child benefits from nursery-school experience and the mother benefits," Miss deLissa says flatly. "We find that children of five who have had nursery school training are much more ready for school than those who have not. They have a much better setting for the development of their lives. Home standards have gone up because of things mothers and children learn from nursery school. They both learn habits of regularity and consistency."

As evidence that England has gone further than the United States in recognizing the nursery school as part of the regular educational system, Miss deLissa pointed out that nursery school teachers there have the same salaries, pensions, and status as other school teachers.

In the United States, Miss deLissa has traveled to the West Coast and back, conferring with officials of OCD, FWA, and other Federal agencies interested in the development of day nurseries. While the development of an over-all day-care policy in the United States as a whole has long been tied up by disagreement between various Government bureaus, Miss deLissa found considerable development of nursery schools on the West Coast with Lanham Act funds.

More Dependable

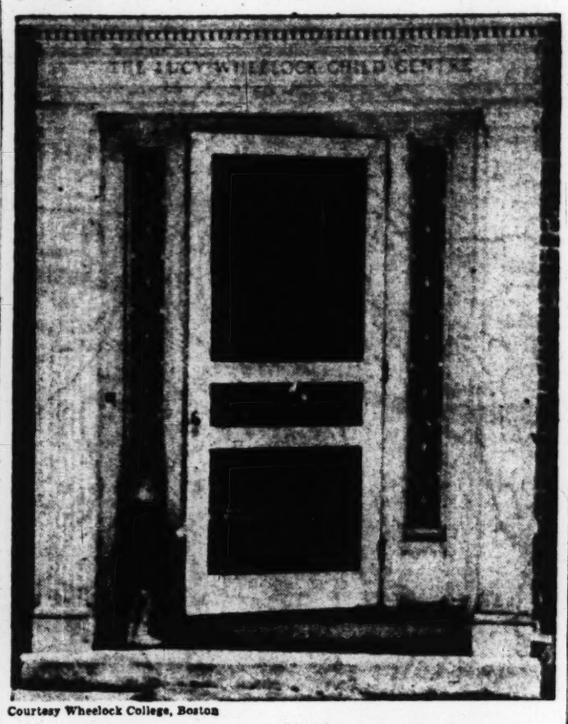
Britain has about 6,000 children cared for under a foster-home program which it calls a "minding" system, but this type of care has not been popular, Miss deLissa says. "The government inspects and gives a grant to a 'daily guardian,' but too often the mother finds the guardian in ill-humor, or tired or unable to care for her child after she gets it there. The nursery-school system is more dependable," she explained. The child-care program in Britain is under the joint sponsorship of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labor, and the Ministry of Education. The central government is paying 100 per cent of the establishment and maintenance cost, but the initiative in starting schools is taken by local authorities. Mothers pay only for their children's meals.

Want 24-Hour-Day Nurseries

An increasing number of mothers are asking for 24-hour-a-day nurseries so they can leave their children at night while they work on a night shift. Then they have the day together.

In a way, Miss deLissa feels sorrier for American children than she does for British. "Your children are feeling many of the psychological upsets of war without being able to make the real contributions that our children can," she says.

Her own normal school, associated with the University of London, has had to move three times to escape bombing and is now settled, she hopes for the duration, in Yorkshire.



Courtesy Wheelock College, Boston

A Door Leading to Enlightened Child Care

This little explorer is entering the Lucy Wheelock Child Center, a social-service project supported by alumnae of Wheelock College. It serves children and parents of the neighborhood of the Norfolk House, Roxbury, a section of Boston. Kindergarten and nursery training students at Wheelock observe and gain firsthand experience here under skilled guidance. There is a great demand for trained teachers of little children at the present time, and the field is likely to widen after the war as a result of wartime expansion and parent education, according to Dr. Winifred E. Bain, President of Wheelock College.

Global Minded Four-Year-Olds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps the pilot of the 4 o'clock express to Melbourne, Australia, as he takes off from San Francisco on Oct. 22, 1968, will be reflecting how his affection for that city "down under" stems from a kindergarten experience he's never forgotten.

Certainly there will be a number of young men and women serving the world 25 years hence who will trace their devotion to the ideal of international friendship back to the same kindergarten which they, too, attended in Hartford, Conn., in 1942 or 43. In their hearts will be the memory of praying and singing for an international hero who had a little boy just the same age as they.

Every day at lunch time during the past two years, the four-year-olds in the Sarah J. Rawson School in Hartford have paused to pray for Gen. Douglas MacArthur—their "hero." Two tots standing at attention before a large picture of the General has been the signal for curlyheads and straight to bow in silent prayer. Their reverence has brought a catch to the throat of more than one adult watching the simple ceremony.

Besides praying, these tots also sing for their General. In fact, they have their very own hero song. And how they love it! No prompting is needed. All the little ones know every single word and the song is meaningful to them, says their teacher, Miss Grayce E. Long.

She wrote both the words and the music and they have now been copyrighted, but the song remains these four-year-olds' own. For Miss Long wove into it the phrases she heard them using as they talked of the "great, great general" who "has a little boy just like us." Here are the words:

There is a man, a wonderful man,
He made history at Bataan.
What a job he still can do
If we all will see him through.

MacArthur, MacArthur,
You are brave and strong,
You will lead our army
Right straight along.
You're a great, great gen'ral,
We depend on you.
Keep on fighting for us,
We will stand by you.

Our hero, our hero,
We pray for you each day.
That God will be your leader
And guide you all the way.

Although written especially for the kindergarten, the song is a favorite with the whole school. The music has plenty of swing and the pupils like marching to its strains.

Thus have small Arthur MacArthur and his fighting daddy become the pivot for excursions by Hartford kindergarten youngsters into the realm of global thinking. They know where Australia is on the map. Small fingers have traced the long distance Arthur went under water to get there from Corregidor. Initial lessons in cutting and pasting have had pictures of far-off places as operational material, for boys and girls alike want to know what it is like down there where their hero is. Already they have a fellow feeling for those "nice people" who are being so kind to Arthur and his mother.

Statesmen, educators, and many others who are giving earnest thought to the world's future are warning that the achievement of permanent peace depends in the final analysis on the education of today's young people. Not long ago, Dr. Walter M. Kotschnig of Smith College, speaking at a conference of the Association for Childhood Education, called for a new international emphasis in the teaching of all subjects in all grades. Nothing short of this, he said, will be sufficient to guarantee peace.

Experience with these four-year-olds in Hartford indicates that children are never too young to begin.

Alice Myers.

The Greatest Compliment

At a time when Europe is burning its records of the centuries, and dictators are attempting to falsify the pages of history, the libraries of America stand as monuments to the spirit of freedom. Perhaps the greatest compliment ever received by our libraries is contained in the editorial, "The Menace of the American Public Library," appearing in "Geist der Zeit," published in Berlin in October of 1941.

"Public libraries are a powerful weapon in the forging of public opinion. It depends to a great extent on their policy which path the American people will take in the present world conflict."

Social Action

Children of the Australian Outback: No Schoolbells Ring

By K. Vellacott-Jones
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In the vast lonely heart of Australia live the children of the outback, youngsters whose playgrounds stretch to the far horizons, and to whom the familiar sights and sound of civilization are no more than an echo heard over the radio, or a tale that is told by their parents and such strangers who chance to come their unfrequented way.

For a small minority whose parents can afford it, this isolation ends at 10 or 12 years of age when they are sent to boarding school, but for the majority, the children of the stock drovers, the boundary riders, well-sinkers, shearers, telegraph linesmen on the overland route, and employees of small inland mining concerns, they grow from childhood to maturity in a world which is bounded by vast pastoral holdings, some of them more than a million acres in extent, lonely stock routes, and tiny settlements.

Grow Up Quickly

No schoolbells ring for these young Australians. Their education is conducted by correspondence courses.

Long before the mailbag contains their last lesson from the teachers they have never seen, these outback boys and girls are living the sort of life that most young folk must gather secondhand from adventure yarns.

They don't remain children in thought and action very long on these lonely saltbush plains, for in many cases the head of the house may be away for months at a time, driving mobs of sheep or cattle over the stock routes, prospecting along the fringes of the shimmering deserts, trapping dingoes or patrolling rabbit-netting fences, and then these boys and girls must assume a big share of the responsibility in keeping the inland home running.

But for all the limitations of the outback, these inland children enjoy many sterling advantages. What can the town or city youngster offer against the thrill of a brumby hunt when the wild horses of the plains are rounded up, corralled, branded and broken to saddle? Isolation means little to them when the mustering begins and with a good horse between their knees, a tucker box, swag and water bottle, they set off to comb the undulating hills and gullies for stock which has run wild for months at a time.

Magic of Camp Fires

Camping to these boys and girls isn't a rare week-end picnic, it's a full-sized job lasting weeks at a time. Theirs is all the magic of starlight nights by a campfire sending long spirals of smoke through the branches of the blue-gums, the charm of clear sweet-scented dawns, and the thrilling thunder of a thousand hoofbeats drumming across the plans. If they know little of stream-lined cars they know much of the flight of curious emus and loping kangaroos.

For pets they tame the pups of the dingo, or wild dog, teaching a baby 'roo (kangaroo) to follow them like Mary's lamb, or a gay green, red and purple parakeet or rose-tinted galah to perch upon their shoulder. And for those who live in areas where a few black fellows still remain, there are all the secrets of half-forgotten tribal folklore to be won from their aboriginal companions.

Sun-tanned and sturdy, cheerful and self-reliant are these inland children of the land beyond the fences. Nothing daunts them and nothing dismays them. They laugh at solitude and know the worth of silence. Their heritage is a land of limitless plains and far horizons, a life of challenge and adventure where the far hills beckon them and the lure of the unknown stirs their blood. Out of such material and against such backgrounds Australia builds her finest citizens, and with them pushes back the boundaries of settlement. In their small brown hands rests the future of the inland, and no small share in the destiny of the nation.

Lydia Lion Roberts

Behind a Book

The Family Council

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From the happy moment when a child begins to read, let him begin a course in the understanding of books, that he may grow into an appreciation of their importance and value in daily life, and know them as friends. Books are wealth, and even a child may be taught to regard them as precious. Behind the book is a long history of the alphabet, papermaking, printing, illustrating, binding and publishing which should be brought to the young reader's attention. Help him to realize that a book does not grow by itself, but that men and women planned and worked to make it.

The understanding of books should be a normal, natural part of a child's daily education. Visits to libraries of all kinds, museums, printing presses and bookstores will show him some of the work behind a book. Book Fairs, Book Weeks, and other celebrations of the book should be included in his routine. Try to make the child acquainted with the authors of the books he enjoys, through other books of biography and letters. Let him help build bookshelves for his room, and make it an event when he selects his own books and pastes his bookplate in them.

It is good for a child to go through the years reading books for joy of it, for interest and adventure, and it is wise to have him learn about the long road of thought and work behind a book, that he may the more respect and love it. But there is one important fact to be stressed. One can hardly think of a problem in life that is not solved in some book, or at least the beginnings of the solution are there, waiting for the understanding reader to grasp the parts and complete the whole.

Through reading personal experiences and biographies we find again and again that natural scientist, architect, naturalist and navigator, the man of present affairs and the man dreaming of a better future, went to books to find a key, to look for a way, and they were not disappointed. It is said that Burbank got the idea of making the new fruit which was his first success, from something he read, and when Watson was helping Alexander Bell with the telephone, it was an explanation in a scientific book that helped solved a problem in mechanics.

Help a child to understand that in books he may find answers to his questions and guides to his life work. Though he may never go far from home, he can see the wheels of the world go round in books and become acquainted with the wonders of earth, sky and ocean. He may feed his mind and spirit. Books are illuminators of life, and a child brought up to know what books can do for him need never be lonely or unsure, because a book will be to him a light on a mountain, a star in the dark, by which he may travel steadily onward.

Lydia Lion Roberts

Through the Editor's Window

The Day Nursery and the Nursery School

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With more and more women in war industries, and the need for more day (and even night) nurseries increasing, it seems helpful at this time to clarify the terms "day nursery" and "nursery school," as used in the United States. Much confusion results from an imperfect understanding of these terms.

The nursery school is fundamentally an educational institution at the pre-school level. The day nursery is a social agency serving the working mother through giving a pre-school child entire care. The first began as education, which reached down into the pre-school years with the strengthening conviction that a child's early years are formative ones, that correct teaching must begin earlier if possible than first grade or even kindergarten. The second began with meeting the parents' need by supplanting day care for home care.

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The nursery school in America is often associated with a teachers' training institution, and as such is a laboratory of child study. The children who attend usually come from privileged homes, often have nurses there, and are sent because enlightened parents appreciate their need of early training in company with their fellows. The day nursery up to the present war usually served the working mothers of underprivileged children.

The programs of the two institutions therefore vary. The day nursery may or may not have an educational or nursery school program for part of its day. It will train the children in habits of independence—in dress, food and waiting on themselves. This to an extent is also done in the nursery school, but the day nursery, having the child for longer hours, often almost entirely supplants the mother in such training, while the nursery school supplements the training given by mother or nurse at home.

The day nursery may emphasize social behavior and adjustments, but not necessarily specialized educational play. The day nursery also is responsible for physical care, as a social agency, seeing to the child's cleanliness, teeth-brushing, sleeping, eating and other physical habits. For this reason the day nursery also works with the family in order to understand the child's background. The underprivileged mother is visited and taught child care; the day nursery head serves the family as helpful counselor and guide.

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The nursery school is school, not social agency. Its workers are often doing practice teaching as part of their training. Social work in the usual sense of the term is not included.

Both the nursery school and the day nursery need trained workers. The one needs a trained educator, the other a trained social worker.

The institutions developing today as part of housing projects in underprivileged neighborhoods are really day nurseries with nursery school programs included. That is, they are social service centers working with the families through the pre-school child. The warplant today is also combining the two with emphasis on the day nursery, child care over long periods being the chief need.

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Both the day nursery and the nursery school are unstandardized. The day nursery is subject to the health inspections, etc., any social agency undergoes in a given town or city and is likely to be as well regulated as the social agencies of its communities, qualifying for money from the community chest, etc., or serving as a model in a famous housing project. The private nursery school is watched, helped and encouraged by such volunteer professional organizations as the able National Association for Nursery Education which is meeting in Boston this week. There is little to prevent either a private day nursery or private so-called "nursery school" from being established by a person who is utterly untrained—little, that is, except community surveillance and enlightened parent opinion. Both movements are forging ahead under wartime demands and both, meeting similar and correlated needs, are intensely alive and fascinating.

Information in the above article is based on "The Day Nursery" by Ethel S. Beer, subtitled, "A Complete Guide to Day Nursery Care of the Pre-School Child," published by E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 300 Fourth Avenue, New York. New war edition $2.50.

U. S.-Britain Bridge of Books Held Needed to Span War's Gap

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—A bridge of books between the United States and England is needed to span the break in cultural contacts that four years of war have imposed upon both nations, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College, declared at a meeting of Books Across the Sea here Oct. 20.

In accepting appointment as Honorary Vice-President of the organization, Miss Gildersleeve, who returned here from England recently, reminded her audience that for four years the Atlantic had been closed to all but military traffic and that the two nations' interest in the cultural activities of each other had remained unsatisfied.

"We have plenty of news of each other's military and industrial achievements, but we hear nothing of educational, literary and cultural activities of our cousins across the Atlantic," she continued. "When I was leaving for England last summer, an American educator said to me, 'Do find out for us what is happening in women's colleges in England, because we haven't the least idea'; and a librarian asked, 'Do find out what is happening about books in England, for we cannot tell what is being done about the production and distribution of books there.'"

Especially thrilling it was, Dean Gildersleeve said, to find England buzzing with interest in education and to hear of many groups that were discussing education on the continent. Conferences were being held by ministers of allied education in which the United States was taking very little part because it had no minister of education to meet with these officials, she said. She expressed the hope that someone who knows both the United States and England thoroughly would keep this country informed of what is going on in these discussions, "because they are very revealing of the English mind in ways that are not usually known."

Miss Gildersleeve had been present in the House of Commons on the day that the White Paper reorganizing the school system of England had been presented, and expressed admiration of the fact that the country, while fighting for its existence, could give such serious attention to education.

"The exchange of books is a vital part of an Anglo-American relation," Miss Gildersleeve said. "These books should not be propaganda. They must be books that are the natural, spontaneous literary expression of the aims and ideas of the people, and they must be chosen in some democratic and informal way by an unofficial group of people. Books selected by a government are always suspect in an English-speaking country."

Mrs. Beatrice Warde, founder of Books Across the Sea, presided at the meeting.

Swedish Airliner Shot Down By Unidentified Warplane

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23 (AP)—A Swedish airliner flying from London to Stockholm was shot down in flames late last night on Sweden's rocky West Coast near Haallo, killing 13 persons, one of them an American.

The craft's radio operator had time only to send a brief, dramatic message saying "We have been shot down" before the plane was smashed to bits on the rocks.

One crew member and one passenger, a Swedish sailor named Olson, were thrown clear and were rescued by fishermen. Those killed were not immediately identified.

Late last August another Swedish transport plane flying from England to Stockholm disappeared and is believed to have been shot down over the sea.

There was no radio communication from the plane last night indicating trouble of any kind prior to the single sentence telling of the attack.

Besides the American, the plane's passengers included one Englishman, two Swedes and two women members of the Russian Legation in Stockholm with four of their children.

The rescued crew member, named Grupp, described the shooting and crash.

He said: "Our Douglas DC-3 was pursued and shot down at about 10.35 p. m. by a military plane of unidentified nationality. During the next 10 minutes our pursuer sent three cannon and machine-gun blasts into our plane.

"One engine was hit and the wings caught fire. The pilot gave the order to land on the water. We opened the door and got the rubber dinghy ready, but before we were able to land the second engine quit, making it impossible to maneuver the ship."

Officials of the Aero Transport Company said all Swedish civilian planes are clearly marked as such and are painted a bright orange.

Service Suspended

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Swedish airlines announced today "temporary suspension" of operations between Great Britain and Sweden as a sequel to the loss of a Swedish transport plane which was shot down off Sweden's West Coast yesterday.

An American clergyman, the Rev. Dr. T. C. Hume, was among the passengers aboard the twin-engined Douglas DC3 which was en route from Britain to Sweden, the airline's office announced.

'Joint Isolationism' Assailed

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 23 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, insisting that "world collaboration and co-operation should mean all nations," said today any proposed British-American alliance "is joint isolationism."

"A mere alliance with one imperialist country means a partnership of the strong against the weak," he said in an address for delivery at the University of Kansas Debate Institute.

"There is no more world co-operation in an Anglo-American alliance, which would inevitably put the rest of the nations against us, than there is in a partnership of the rich against the poor."

Mr. Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, declared those favoring some form of international organization to maintain world peace "have not had any leadership in the White House."

"The only foreign policy the Administration has approved, and that by indirection, is the old discredited theory of a balance of power alliance. Alliances tend to separate the nations of the world rather than to pull them together."

Movement Begun to Divest McNutt Of Selective Service Authority

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—A Congressional move to strip Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt of all authority over administration of the Selective Service System was disclosed today with formal publication by the House Military Affairs Committee of its explanation of new legislation on draft deferments.

The Committee, by a vote reported as unanimous, wrote into a bill already passed by the Senate a section directing the President to delegate to the Director of Selective Service all the authority he was given under the original law. This would bypass Mr. McNutt, the manpower chief, who supervises Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the Director of Selective Service.

The new legislation is slated for House action next week. It would strengthen the Selective Service Director's authority on appeals and would nullify Mr. McNutt's recent order listing certain occupations as nondeferable, regardless of whether the employee has dependents.

Behind the move, Committee members said, was a determination to centralize administration of the Selective Service System and place full authority in the hands of General Hershey.

Selective Service officials declined to comment on the action, but did not deny that its effects would be to take from Mr. McNutt much of his policy-making authority.

The legislation, Committee members said, would assure deferment of fathers until all available nonfathers have been put into uniform.

Women Wheel Around Flying Fortresses Prior to Joining Army Ferry Command

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 23 (AP)—Seventeen women who "still can't believe it's true," were wheeling great Flying Fortresses over Central Ohio yesterday, getting ready to handle heavy stuff for the Army's Ferry Command.

They arrived at Lockbourne Airbase this week and plunged immediately into an intensive nine weeks' training program that will include everything from piloting the heavy bombers to fixing a sparkplug.

Elizabeth Helen Dettweiler of Washington, one of the nation's top-flight feminine golf players of recent years, summed it all up in one short exclamation:

"Winning a golf championship has no thrill like lifting one of these bombers off the ground."

She reached out and patted the side of a Fortress. Miss Dettweiler won the Women's Western Open back in 1939.

The 17 members of the Women's Airforce Service Pilots (WASPS), are the first women to be taught how to handle the big ships. Each had air experience before.

All are civilian employees of the Army, but maintain a military standard of living and training. They have spent a day in classrooms, studying motors; they have flown, acting first as co-pilots, then lifting the great ships themselves.

Kansas City Orchestra Gets Kurtz as Conductor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23 (AP)—Efrem Kurtz, Russian-American conductor, has accepted an offer to conduct the Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra for the 1943-44 season.

A native of Leningrad, Mr. Kurtz has lived in the United States 15 years and is a naturalized citizen. He will succeed Karl Krueger, who now directs the Detroit Symphony.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Winthrop Collection at Harvard

By Dorothy Adlow

Cambridge, Mass.

A prodigious treasure has fallen into the lap of Harvard University in the bequest of the art collection of the late Grenville L. Winthrop. Coming at this time, when normal museum activities have slackened and art schedules are tempered to the current mood, the Winthrop bestowal is more acutely significant.

Only part of the immense collection of some 4,000 items is now exhibited in the Fogg Museum of Art. There is not space enough to show the Winthrop bequest fully; and perhaps that is fortunate, for its size and superlative quality and wide scope exceed the capacity of the most seasoned spectator.

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Grenville L. Winthrop enjoyed the continuous challenge of connoisseurship in an era of changing taste and remarkable discovery. In his youth he avoided the oppressive influences of the Gilded Age by following the guidance of his teacher and friend, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton. He was a contemporary of the founders of the great American collections, those who gathered the works of known European masters at whatever cost. But he differed from them in his cultivated, independent judgment.

Before his curious eyes, the world of art was growing immeasurably under the impetus of enthusiastic research, archeological exploration and an altering estimate of aesthetic values. While Winthrop had embarked upon his career of collecting with nicely coached taste and properly tutored prejudices, he grew profound and fearless with the years, harboring no restrictions against anything worthy of the designation of beautiful, although he did have a strong, immitigable resistance against mediocrity.

Grenville Winthrop cut his artistic teeth on Turner, no stranger at the Fogg Museum, which has always looked back with great respect to the Norton taste and tradition. But Turner does not date any more than does Albrecht Dürer, who was also an early favorite of Winthrop. The Fogg Museum is especially dedicated to graphic art, to fine impressions of prints and distinguishing preparatory drawings by masters. It has been enriched enormously in this recent bequest in these two departments. With Winthrop, it must be the most luminous woodcut, the drawing imparting most richly the peculiar sensibility of the master.

Hundreds of drawings are listed in the inventories, drawings by Ingres and David, drawings by Degas, Goya, Flaxman, Aubrey Beardsley, Odilon Redon, Toulouse-Lautrec, drawings by Rembrandt and Daumier, Eric Gill, Renoir. And such drawings they are, revealing in their informal execution the initial zest of the artist at the moment of inspiration. More than two dozen drawings by Ingres alone are displayed, a breath-taking array of exquisite portrayals of the French middle class. Between the Ingres drawings and the pictures shown in an adjoining gallery we learn a great deal about France of the Napoleonic era and the early days of the Republic. Here is David, an official painter and antiquarian, to contrast with Ingres, a classicist in the higher meaning of the term.

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The Blake drawings, four and one-half dozen of them, are the substance of visions set down by the hand of a mystic. Grenville Winthrop's collection reveals the arts of inspiration as well as the arts of intellectual contrivance. The ingenuities of the romantic painters Géricault, Delacroix, Chassériau beckoned him, as did Corot and Manet and Renoir. He loved the deft painters of the Baroque whose high skill and histrionic mannerisms were scorned not many years ago by our devotees of Italian primitives.

The furniture, the ceramics and textiles of the same periods were expressive, too, of the cultural caliber. The list lengthens to include specimens of Wedgwood, 27 clocks, Chippendale chairs, desks, and tables.

Interest in decorative arts reached further afield, as is evident in a marble column of the Merovingian period, or an Egyptian alabaster bowl. Winthrop looked back further and further, acquiring reliefs, busts, statuettes and a pair of recumbent dogs of the later periods in Egypt, with a relief of funerary carving of the Old Kingdom.

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The ancient Persians also join the artistic league of nations at the Fogg Museum. From the grand staircase of the Hall of Xerxes at Persepolis come several handsome, sparely carved reliefs. There are Hittite bronzes and a head of a Chaldean, period of Gudea.

The gallery of pre-Columbian objects shows the connoisseur exploring new regions, finding in the Mexican cultures and the pre-Incaic artifacts of Peru highly developed and poignantly beautiful forms of expression. The masks are marvels of concise portrayal, masks of marble, onyx, serpentine, burnt stone. Ceremonial yokes, stone figures, vases, gold and silver pieces indicate the various materials and styles evolved by natives of the American Middle Ages. Today, the aboriginal objects have full status in a Museum of Art. In Grenville Winthrop's student days, they were relegated to the Museum of Anthropology. How he must have enjoyed discovering new regions of accomplishment, new manifestations of the skills and inventions of man.

From the Asiatic collection, it is obvious that China was a favorite. Grenville Winthrop could watch the gradual uncovering of unknown epochs in the history of Chinese art. The T'ang epoch once seemed early and remote, but most of the dozens of his Chinese rarities reach back far beyond the T'ang to Han, Chou and Shang. What riches have been brought to light to reveal those cultures hitherto obscured! There are pieces that are fabulously beautiful, jades exquisitely carved, bronzes adorned with vivid symbolical traceries, bronzes with turquoise inlays, great ritual bells, a painted lacquer table on gilt bronze legs, jade horse's heads with traces of cinnebar, luxuriantly ornamented mirrors, many pieces of Buddhist sculpture and a series of carved figures from a radiating design on the ceiling of the T'ien Lung Shan Caves in the Shansi Province.

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Grenville Winthrop loved the pre-Raphaelites, too, and among the Fogg acquisitions is the "Sir Galahad" of George Frederick Watts. But one artistic predilection did not nullify another. He admired Rodin and Rembrandt; he could appreciate the Romans as well as the Greeks. Nothing beautiful was strange to him.

The collection reveals a career of adventure in a world of art, the boundaries of which were continuously broadening. One of the last purchases of Grenville Winthrop was a floral painting by Renoir. Full of years and wisdom, he was far more responsive to trenchant beauty than he had been in the youthful days of the Norton discipleship.

'Something In The Air'

By Harold Hobson

London

The theater is an incalculable place. Most of its young players have gone into the forces, or the cinema, or industry. Its costumes are rationed, its scenery cardboard. Its auditoriums are practically unheated. The entertainments it puts on in London are mostly either foreign or revivals and sometimes, as in the instance of the phenomenally popular operette, "The Merry Widow," both. The net result is that apparently more people are trying to get into English theaters every night than before.

Yet, in the midst of the uncertainty and the blackout, there was one proposition that appeared unassailable, one rock in the middle of the shifting sand. There can be few theatergoers who have not observed that in London the musical comedy as a popular entertainment is no more. It began to lose ground eight or nine years ago, when Bobby Howes, at the Saville, deprived it of its chorus in a series of plays with music. It degenerated still further when some producers who continued to toy with it boasted that their presentations had a logical story. Who wants rationality in a fantasy, or keen argument in a jest? Musical comedies sought these alien virtues only when they had become devitalized, when the energy, the riotous nonsense, the headlong gaiety that made "Sunny" and "No, No, Nanette" such successes in their time had become a memory.

One was pretty certain that musical comedy was finished. One was looking round for the farewell gesture, and the last handshake. And what one sees instead is Jack Hulbert and Cicely Courtneidge at the Palace Theater in "Something in the Air."

Vandamm

Frederic Tozere

In Rose Franken's "Outrageous Fortune," now scheduled for a New York opening Nov. 3.

For indeed I am tempted to say that "Something in the Air" is the best musical comedy that I have ever seen. To be sure, the second act is not so good as the first. Yet the second act contains three things that one would not willingly let go.

There is Mr. Hulbert's dance of the nations, in which Iran, Iraq, Greece, Italy, Egypt, and Turkey, are mixed up in a glorious medley of intricate steps and rollicking self-criticism; there is Miss Courtneidge's song and monologue about home ("Home is where your heart is")—treacly stuff, but good treacle; and a most delightful and exquisite scene in which Mr. Hulbert, having with the utmost gaiety thrown over his fiancée in favor of someone younger, is disturbed to the innermost fibers of his being by the apparent discovery that his fiancée has probably thrown over him. The slow degrees by which this unpalatable suspicion dawns on Mr. Hulbert's mind, the deeply pondering air with which he considers all its implications, the almost sad deflation of his self-conceit are things that Barrie himself could hardly have bettered.

The first half is a hundred per cent, quick-firing, gilt-edged, unparagoned, and definitely bonzer entertainment. It is all mixed up in some way with the R. A. F., in which Mr. Hulbert finds himself serving as an aircraftman, whilst his former butler is a major in the army. Miss Courtneidge is a W. A. A. F. in a uniform several sizes too small for her; she goes through physical exercises that for hilarity outtop anything I have seen for years. The chorus, too, is excellent, pretty, well dressed, well trained.

The Bartók Violin Concerto

By Oscar Thompson

New York

A frail, white-headed little man stood before an audience in Carnegie Hall and bowed many times, for the applause was long continued. He was Béla Bartók and his listeners paid him what unquestionably was a tribute of respect. But how much of the applause was for the man and how much for his Violin Concerto, played in New York for the first time, would be hazardous to say. There need be no question, however, about the enthusiasm stirred by the soloist, Tossy Spivakovsky. His playing was a tour de force; and he was ably supported by Artur Rodzinski and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony.

The concerto, now about five years old, was introduced to America last year by Mr. Spivakovsky and the Cleveland Orchestra, then conducted by Dr. Rodzinski. It was composed in Hungary, and like so much of Bartók's music has a rhapsodical Hungarian character. Though it is not in the same world as the gypsy showpieces, the concerto is something of a showpiece in its piling up of difficulties for the violin. There is nothing of tinsel and glitter, but the work requires of the soloist a bold and resourceful mastery of the bow.

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Mr. Spivakovsky, concertmaster of the Cleveland Orchestra, had the technical assurance to make the score sound altogether violinistic in character. His tone was full, luminous and vital. Moreover, his style had a pulsating lyricism that served the composer well. For this is a surprisingly lyrical concerto. Whether Bartók's lyricism is of a kind to warm the hearts of violin lovers sufficiently to win a place for his concerto among works that maintain their hold is conjectural; after two hearings this writer's mind is still clouded by doubts. Some of the concerto's melody is austere, some is blatant, some is bathed in nostalgia. It is all episodic, and it is in some way out of alignment with what, for want of a better word, may be called the "norm" of melody.

Harmonies are mildly (or not so mildly) dissonant, with others that are wistfully sweet. But the orchestral part scarcely seems an accompaniment. Neither is there much interweaving with the solo part. Violin and orchestra seem to occupy separate planes. The violin can always be heard clearly; the orchestra never absorbs it, much less overwhelms it. Though there are the traditional three movements, their content is far from conventional. Some suggestions of the Prokofieff "Scythian" Suite and the Stravinsky "Sacre du Printemps" may be found in the sound of particular pages, but the work is Bartókian in its idiom and has an original savor.

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There remains, however, the issue of musical appeal. We have had other modern violin concertos that were much discussed—the Alban Berg, the Ernest Bloch, the No. 2 of Karol Syzmanowski. But since the Sibelius Concerto of 1903, revised in 1905, only the Prokofieff No. 2 has seemed to sway audiences—or given promise of swaying them as the Mendelssohn, the Beethoven, and the Brahms still do. The Bartók seems to represent musical thinking apart from the continuing line of thought that produced the standard violin concertos. Yet Mr. Spivakovsky made it glow.

Another of Dr. Rodzinski's novelties provided just three minutes of brand new music. First of 17 works commissioned by the League of Composers, all to be five minutes or under in length, and all to have subjects bearing on the war, "Invasion" by Bernard Rogers was heard on the second of the Philharmonic-Symphony's Sunday programs. The others will come along at various times in the orchestra's season.

Mr. Rogers had before him the problem of being symphonic in one breath. He chose also to be programmatic. His music aims to evoke an atmosphere and a mood of anxious tension. It is expertly contrived but is over before it has done much more than ruffle the consciousness. It might accompany a snatch of film. Or if the composer one day decides to carry his "invasion" beyond the preliminary tremors, it might serve the new composition as the prelude or introduction—or at least the opening bars!

American Painting at Carnegie Institute

By Dorothy Grafly

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Because of war conditions the Carnegie Institute this year is staging its first major contemporary national salon, "Painting in the United States."

Two years ago it concentrated on unknowns; a year before that on a survey of American painting; but the show now on its walls has used as basis for invitation the list of United States painters formerly represented in the Internationals, a few painters culled from the salon of unknowns, and a few more not accounted for in either category.

In spite of war difficulties the show is stimulating. Its 304 pictures by as many artists not only review the accomplishment of the past five years, but also suggest what may be expected in the art of the country from a liberal infusion of European refugee painters now with their first naturalization papers (a prerequisite this year).

How much the flavor of the show is due to their influence and how much to other reactions of the creative mind today remains a moot question, but there is an unmistakable hint of subtle influences working toward play of the imagination and a return to charm.

Now charm these many years has been absent from United States painting. Rather have we closed the door upon it while admitting a cold draught of materialism which bred in its extremity an art of social comment. The artist saw, even sought, ugliness, hoping, by stressing its horrors, to mitigate the cause.

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The United States artist as he now appears at the Carnegie is no social reformer, although it is true that, in some instances, his creative ire has switched from slums at home to the worse terrors of world ferment. Yet even these horrors are not devoid of charm. There is a painting by Julio de Diego, "What Are They Going to Do Next?" that is insidiously charming as it links smoking ruins with a lace of cobwebs, places man-made destruction against the verity of great hills. First you see it as a painting; then you become involved in its biting comment.

But you also may escape from war into a never-never land with Claude Domec whose "Unicorn" combines the charm of fairy tale with that of decoration. Bedded on a flowered knoll with verdure delicately etched, the white unicorn attracts the flutter of little white butterflies against the deeper shade of the forest shot through by sunlight. This is not an American canvas. It comes as a breath from without, a mere zephyr, perhaps, yet one that may blow into the art of this country a quality that has been largely conspicuous by its absence.

Not that it does not exist. There is a small canvas, unsung by prize awards, that suggests America's own absorption of more than the obvious. By Iver Rose, it is titled "Rockport Cake Sale"—material enough in inference but not in execution. Combining impressionistic color glow with artful feeling for design and for satire, the painter has produced a canvas both pleasing and pungent, using the technique of the past to intensify the present.

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Then there is "Saturday P. M." by Frank Mechau, harking back to frontier days in the "Wild West," yet bringing to what might be little more than a rowdy rehash of history, a charm of line, flow of forms, and finesse of color. Executed in gesso on panel, it manages to glow with the richness of stained glass, while at the same time preserving the purity of line found in a Persian miniature or a Chinese painting. Yet this picture is as fundamentally American as "The Unicorn" is otherwise.

"The Unicorn," "Saturday P. M.," "Rockport Cake Sale," and "What Are They Going to Do Next?" in spite of opposing subject matter, have one trait in common—imagination. Not one is a mere statement of fact. Each passes through the emotional fabric of the artist's mind and the artist's color appreciation.

Not all the canvases in the show, however, are of this quality. The variety is boundless. N. C. Wyeth, for instance, in "Portrait of a Farmer," could have had his say with less expenditure of time had he used a color camera. Then there is a form of realism that builds itself on sharp black-and-white contrasts, irrespective of colors used. Such a canvas, and striking, too, is "Shelocta, Pennsylvania," by Philip C. Elliott.

Occasionally—very occasionally in the present show—the artist clings to contrasts alone, eliminating recognizable detail, and producing a nonobjective composition such as Russell Twiggs's "Construction 33." But to counterbalance it you will find a picture equally founded on detail like Karl Zerbe's "Chandelier," with its lilt of shimmering crystal, iron candelabra, skull and mask, fruits and other still-life abracadabra.

A morbid element bred by the European reign of terror in the art of refugees achieves imaginative tension in such canvases as "Night and Day" by Max Ernst and "Les Filles du Feu" by Eugene Bermag. Even George Grosz goes back to a macabre past in "I Am Glad I Came Back."

But the change that has come to the native painter through a deepening of emotional perceptions apart from European influences is apparent in the figure compositions abundantly provided by the present exhibition.

There is a world of creative difference between the multifigure "On the Shore of the Connecticut" by Robert Brackman and the closely knit four-figure composition "Coming up from the Beach" by Jon Corbino. The former is basically synthetic. Each figure seems posed separately, then juxtaposed in a highly self-conscious composition. The Corbino on the other hand is an entity, its figures inextricably knit together. In one the emotional impetus is negligible; in the other the heart of the canvas. And that, perhaps, marks the greatest change that has come to American art in the last decade.

Isaac Soyer, in his otherwise topically amusing "Office Girls," shapes his figures through paint with accent on curves; while William Gropper in "Russian Women" gains strength through paint-clinched angles.

That the current show is not an aggregate of masterpieces need trouble no one. In its catholicity, its frank enjoyment of many trends of thought, its sense of progress as against that of protest or a deadly marking of time, it is one of the most healthy exhibitions of contemporary art in this country since the war began.

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Largest picture in the show, a brilliantly clever sketch of the cellist Gregor Piatigorsky, by Wayman Adams, claims first prize of $1000 as much on the strength of the artist's career as on that of the particular canvas.

Second prize of $700 goes to Robert Gwathmey for "Hoeing," with innuendoes of farm starvation in the South; third of $500 to John Rogers Cox, whose "White Cloud," another farm scene, blatantly desolate, stretches its neatly chopped soil back in swift perspective of turned furrows which play against sharply realistic farm mechanism, drought-killed trees, a barn, and, centered over all, a heavy, immovable cloud.

Again yielding to the spell of contrasts, the jury chose for first honorable mention and $400 "The Florist" by John Koch, an overdressed rehash of Impressionism from Manet to Renoir; for second and $300, "Sorrow" by Hilde B. Kayn, a group composition expressed in a chiaroscuro effect of shadow and light; for third and $200, Dan Lutz's imaginative Negro spiritual in tense blue, white, black and gold, "I Got a Harp," and for fourth, $100, a delicately decorative "Cemetery" by Byron Thomas, with diminutive white figure between rows of slim lace-like trees flanked by low stone perpendiculars.

Portraits, though present, are in the main suavely handled likenesses. One, only, stands out. It is "Thomas Raeburn White" by Franklin Watkins.

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Millions of people who love good music have to count their pennies. I want them to see this show—at prices they can afford—55c to $2.20, no higher! *Billy Rose.*

MAIL ORDERS NOW — TUESDAY NOVEMBER 2ND

Billy Rose presents
Carmen Jones
by Oscar Hammerstein, 2d
A Musical Play
BASED ON BIZET'S OPERA "CARMEN"
staged by Hassard Short

Conducted by ROBERT RUSSELL BENNETT; libretto directed by CHARLES FRIGHMAN; settings by HOWARD BAY, costumes designed by RAOUL PENE DUBOIS; choreography by KATHERINE LORING; choral direction by ROBERT SHAW.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Evgs. (Except Sat.) 55c to $2.20
Sat. Evgs. 55c to $2.75
Thurs. and Sat. Mat. 55c to $1.65
Please enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.
SEATS MONDAY

WILBUR 2 WEEKS DEC. MONDAY EVE. 8:30 MATS. WED.-SAT.
John C. Wilson Presents
★ CLIFTON WEBB ★ PEGGY WOOD
★ MILDRED NATWICK ★ HAILA STODDARD
Original New York Cast Direct From 2 Years on Broadway
'BLITHE SPIRIT'
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY!
STAGED BY MR. WILSON Settings by Stewart Chaney
EVES: (Except Sat.) 55c to $2.75, Sat. Eve. 55c to $3.30
MATINEES: Wed.-Sat. 55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 (Tax Inc.)

Managers of THEATERS advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a reader of the Monitor.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Newbury and Exeter Streets EXETER Ken. 7067
SUNDAY, OCT. 24
RETURN OF TWO FAVORITES!
LESLIE HOWARD "THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL"
ROBERT DONAT "THE GHOST GOES WEST"

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Buy More War Bonds
James CAGNEY in JOHNNY COME LATELY
with GRACE GEORGE MARJORIE MAIN
A WILLIAM CAGNEY PRODUCTION
Plus "NAZTY NUISANCE"
Extra Added! PETE SMITH'S "Football Thrills of 1942"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Gary COOPER • Ingrid BERGMAN
"FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS"
in Technicolor—Continuous Showing

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Irving Berlin's "THIS IS THE ARMY"
in Technicolor

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVE. Very Popular Prices
COLBERT-LAKE-GODDARD
★ "SO PROUDLY WE HAIL." ★
Plus! "Hi Diddle Diddle"

SOUTH STATION 5th BIG WEEK
ARCTIC PASSAGE • The BOWERY
3 STOOGES COMEDY-CARTOONS
LETTER FROM IRELAND • PANAMA PARADE

TELEPIX NEWS
FIFTH ARMY ENTERS NAPLES
CEYLON - ARCTIC PASSAGE - SUPER HOUSE

KEITH MEMORIAL
DONALD O'CONNOR
SUSANNA FOSTER
PEGGY RYAN
in "TOP MAN"
plus 2nd Hit
"THE 7TH VICTIM"
with Tom Conway

NOW ESQUIRE Hunt Ave. opp. Symphony Hall
WM. LUNDIGAN—VIRGINIA DALE
"HEADIN' FOR GOD'S COUNTRY"
Plus "TERROR HOUSE"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)
SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor

ALLSTON, MASS.
CAPITOL Matinee 1:45 - Eve. 7:50 LATEST NEWS
FRED ASTAIRE-JOAN LESLIE
"THE SKY'S THE LIMIT"
VAN HEFLIN-RUTH HUSSEY
"TENNESSEE JOHNSON"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

3 MATS. Every Week Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 2:40. Eves. 8:40
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET "A HIT!" —WALTER WINCHELL
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
HOWARD LINDSAY and DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street PE. 6-0450
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book & Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY ALLRED JOSEPH JOAN
GARDI DRUKS BULOFF ROBERTS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44th Street, E. of 6th Ave.
EVES. 8:30 MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON
in the Margaret Webster Production
OTHELLO
JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT THEA., West 44th CI. 6-5990
EVGS. at 8:30. MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:30

50c, $1 and $1.50 Plus Tax
Bal. Nights Only 55c to $2.50 Plus Tax
Sonia Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center CO. 5-8474
Evgs. 8:40. Sun. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40. Sun. 3.
No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Filled

"A TRIUMPH!"—Barnes, Her. Trib.
Jan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with Melville Cooper
MAJESTIC THEATRE, West 44 Street CI. 6-8730
Evs. 8:30. $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thur., Sat., 2:30

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Betty GRABLE • Robert YOUNG • Adolphe MENJOU
SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY
PLUS IN PERSON | DANNY KAYE • BEATRICE KAY | TOMMY TUCKER and Orchestra
BUY A WAR BOND at the BOXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

COOLIDGE CORNER BROOKLINE
"WE'VE NEVER BEEN LICKED" Judy Garland Van Heflin
"Presenting Lily Mars" Technicolor Tone
A Cowboy in Manhattan "PILOT NO. 5"

CLEVELAND
CIRCLE Lon. 4040 Mat. 1:45 Eve. 8:00
RONALD COLMAN MARGO
"LOST HORIZON"
CAPT. CLARK GABLE
"IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday
UNIVERSITY
WE'VE NEVER BEEN LICKED
Sun., Mon., Tues.
BEST FOOT FORWARD
Plus No. 5 — Freedom Train

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Stock Market Quiet, Price Changes Small

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP) — A smattering of new highs persisted in today's brief stock market but many leaders were unable to keep up the recovery push.

Rail and coal labor disputes threatening many industries served to dampen bullish ardor to some extent. On the other hand, the war news, revived tax hopes and another batch of pleasing dividends and earnings statements inspired a certain amount of bidding.

Dealings were slow from the start and mild irregularity ruled near the final hour.

American Distilling and Western Union were among favorites touching best levels for 1943. Intermittent gainers of fractions included U. S. Steel, N. Y. Central, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, du Pont, Allied Chemical, International Nickel and J. C. Penney.

Among losers were Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Goodrich, American Telephone, Southern Pacific, Anaconda and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Bonds and commodities were a shade uneven.

Commodity Prices Up in Week; 3 P. C. Above 1942 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The index of commodity prices in primary markets of the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed an advance of 0.1 per cent in the week ended Oct. 16, due in large part to a price increase in grains.

With a rise of 1.3 per cent in the grain markets, average prices for farm products rose 0.1 per cent during the week. Oats advanced 4.5 per cent; rye, 2.8 percent; wheat, 1.2 per cent, and barley, less than 1 per cent. Sharp increases were reported in prices for sheep, for apples and for hay, tobacco, alfalfa seed and domestic wools.

Continued declines in quotations for fresh fruits and vegetables caused average prices for foods to drop 0.2 per cent.

(1926=100)	Oct. 16	Oct. 9	Oct. 17 '42	P C. Changes to Oct. '43 from Oct. '42
Commodity grps	1943	1943	1943	1942
All commod'ties	*127.2	*126.9	*123.8	+0.1 +3.3
Farm products	*122.8	*122.7	*118.2	+0.1 +3.9
Foods	164.7	164.9	*160.2	−0.2 +2.8
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		
Textile products	97.1	97.0	*96.1	+0.1 +1.0
Fuel & light mtls	81.8	81.8		+ 2.6
Metal & products	*103.8	*103.8		+ 2.6
Bldg materials	112.5	112.5		− 0.1
Chem & allied	100.9	100.3		+ 2.1
Housefurnish'gs	104.2	104.2		+ 4.4
Misc commod	92.9	93.1	−0.2	+ 5.1
Raw materials	*112.2	*112.1	+0.1	+10.0
Semimnfd artcls	92.8	92.8		+ 0.3
Manufact prods	*100.3	*100.2	+0.1	+ 0.6
Com other than farm products	*98.6	*98.6		+ 0.8
Com other than farm and foods	*97.5	*97.5		+ 2.0

*Preliminary

Chain Store Sales Show Further Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of chain store companies for September, as compiled by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc., show the following percentages changes from the corresponding periods of last year:

Dollar Sales Percent Change	Sept. 1943	Sept. 9 Mos.
Bond Stores, Inc.	$3,819,337	+46.9 − 8.3
Consolidated Retail Stores		+39.3 +36.9
Lane Bryant, Inc.	1,917,932	+31.1 +36.2
Scott Emery Stores	2,536,156	+32.6 +32.2
McLellan Stores Co.	1,388,547	+13.1 +18.1
J. J. Newberry Co.	3,122,078	+11.0 +21.6
Roses 5, 10 & 25c Stores Inc.	7,188,639	
Ne'ner Bros., Inc.	914,343	+10.6 +17.0
Walgreen Co.	3,051,687	+9.4 +17.3
W. T. Grant Co.	9,186,883	+8.5 +14.4
Colonial Stores Inc.	12,615,331	+7.8 +11.8
M. H. Fishman Co., Inc.	7,822,735*	+7.8* +14.7*
Lerner Stores Corp.	959,939	+7.6 +11.4
Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.	9,585,240	+6.7 +22.1†
Crown Drug Co.	31,777,869*	+7.7* +17.7*
McCrory Stores Corp.	811,694	+3.6 + 9.8†
H. L. Green Co., Inc.	3,188,117	+3.3 +11.9
G. C. Murphy Co.	3,324,073	+3.1 +10.5†
S. S. Kresge Co.	8,278,764	+3.0 +12.0
Interstate Dept. Stores Inc.	16,424,150	+2.3 + 8.3
Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.	3,309,382	+1.9 +14.3†
F. W. Woolworth Co.	3,749,921	+1.2 + 9.6
Safeway Stores, Inc.	45,588,970*	−1.6 + 3.7*
Bears Roebuck Co.	79,141,846	−1.7 − 3.7
National Tea Co.	6,627,772*	−1.7 − 1.6*
S. H. Kress Co.	2,370,127	−2.3 − 1.6
Jewel Tea Co.	3,882,480	−3.3 + 8.8
Diamond Sh. Corp.	3,616,966	−8.3* + .8*
Western Auto Supply Co.		−8.3 − 2.1
J. C. Penney Co.	43,041,161	+ 7.0 −21.6
Mont. Ward & Co.	9,978,620	−11.7 − .1†
Butler Bros.	9,978,620	−17.0 + 3.0
Spiegel, Inc.	3,730,161	−22.4 −27.3
Edison Bros. Stores, Inc.	3,267,982	−27.2 −19.1
Melville Sh. Corp.	3,769,978	−31.3 −23.6

*Nearest comparable period. Company does not report by months. †8 months from Feb. 1. ‡12 months from Sept. 30, 1943.

Big Savings Seen in State Mileage Conservation Plans

CHICAGO (AP)—Mileage conservation programs of the various states will save the nation more than 255,000,000 miles and $10,000,000 in cash this year, the Council of State Governments estimated.

To reach these totals and at the same time maintain essential services, the council reported, the state governments have adopted the following means, either singly or in combination:

Pooled passenger cars; required use of public carriers where possible; eliminated unnecessary trips; withdrawn vehicles from service; operated all state-owned vehicles from central garages; maintained daily records of car movements; required advance clearance for official business trips; and maintained rigid control over issuance of gasoline and oil coupons.

Centralized control systems are in operation in 15 states while others have adopted certain features of these systems without using the whole. Twenty-nine states operate car pools, and all 48 states have mileage administrators.

Today's sales (est) 390,000
Previous day's sales 560,000
1943 volume to date 236,498,594
1942 volume to date 88,834,166

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	50.7	Pr'v. day	50.5
M'nth ago	51.0	Year ago	40.0
1943 high	53.5	1943 low	41.7

Stks. Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	48½	48½	48½	— ⅛
Adams Exp 1.15g	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
Air Reduction 2a	8	42¾	42¼	42⅜	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	2	6½	6½	6½	
Allegheny Corp	72	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny pf 5a	2	28¾	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Allen pf 5.50 ww	13	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
Allegh Ludl 1.65g	4	26¾	26½	26⅝	
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	151	151	151	+ ½
Allied Mill's 1g	17	38½	38⅜	38½	— ⅛
Allied Stre .40	8	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	2	94	94	94	+1
Allis-Ch Mfg 3ag	1	57	57	57	— ⅛
Appl Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	80	80	80	— ¼
AmAgCham 1.20a	1	30	30	30	
Am Airlines 1½g	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Am Bank N .50g	2	16¾	16¼	16⅜	
Am Bankn 1.05g	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Am Cable & Rad	13	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
Am Can pf (7)	30	177¼	177	177	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	1	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
Am Ch & Coh 1½g	1	23½	23½	23½	
Am Cya Sug 3½g	9	16	15⅜	16	+ ⅜
Am Distillerin	46	45½	44	44¾	+ ⅛
Am Export L 1½g	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Am & For Pwer	50	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
Am FP 5½pf 2.85	3	71	69½	71	+1½
Am FP 57pf 3.32	9	82	78½	80	+3½
Am & FP 2 pf	88	21¾	20¾	21¾	+1
Am Home P 2.40	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ⅛
Am-How SS 2½g	1	33½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .45g	1	6	6	6	
Am Locomotive	7	12¾	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	2	74½	73⅞	73⅞	— ⅛
Am M & Fdy .60g	4	13¾	13½	13⅝	
Am Metal (1)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Am News 2.80	40	35⅜	35	35⅜	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Light	15	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	46	45½	44⅝	45½	+1⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	51	43	42	43	+1⅛
Am Rad&StS .30g	18	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
Am Rad&StS pf7	10	173	173	173	+1
Am Roll Mill .60g	8	14	13¾	14	
Am R M pf4½	190	66	65⅞	66	
Am Ship Bld 3g	10	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2)	1	40¾	40¼	40¾	— ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	30	152½	152½	152½	+ ½
Am Sti Fdrs 1½g	6	25¾	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Am Stores (1)	2	15½	15¼	15½	
Am Sum Tob 1½g	1	29	29	29	−1
Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	156⅜	156¼	156⅜	— ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	2	58⅝	58½	58⅝	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	20	144	144	144	— ½
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	1	9½	9½	9½	
Am Viscose (2)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	21	7½	7	7	
Am Woolen	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Am Zinc L & S	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Anaconda Cop1½g	8	26	25¾	26	
Anac W&C 3ag	50	26⅛	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
APW Paper	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Armour III	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Armour III pr pf	5	73	72½	73	+ ½
Armstrong Cork 3ag	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
Asd Dry Gds 3ag	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Atch T & SF (6)	4	59½	59¼	59⅜	— ⅛
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	87	87	87	+ ⅜
Atl Coast L 1½g	5	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Atl G & W I (3a)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
Atl Refining (.55g)	5	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (1½g)	3	12¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 2½4g	90	61¼	61¼	61⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Tack (3ag)	1	12	12	12	+ ½
Austin Nichols	1	7	7	7	
Aust N pr A 2g	210	74¼	72	74¼	+2¼
Aviation Co (.10g)	14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Baldwin Loco pf 3½g	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Balt & Ohio	9	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Barber Asphalt	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
Barker pf 2¾	50	45	45	45	
Barnsdall Oil (.60)	3	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Bench Aircraft 1g	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Bench-Hot Pack .40	1	111½	111½	111½	+3½
Bendix Aviat 2½4g	5	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Beth Foods (.80g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (4½g)	11	59¾	59⅜	59⅝	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf 1½g	1	37	37	37	+ ¼
Bond&Docker 1.60	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
Bliss-Knox .40g	4	8¾	8¼	8¼	
Boeing Airpl (2g)	8	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	4	46¾	46	46	— ⅛
Bon Ami A 4	1	81½	81½	81½	
Bon Ami B 2½	20	48	48	48	+ ½
Bond Stores 1.30g	1	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Bordn Co (.90g)	3	29½	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Bridgeport Br 3ag	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Briggs Mfg (2)	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie 3½g	1	8¾	8¼	7¾	— ⅜
Budd Mfg	18	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg $5pf	20	50	50	50	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	110	100	100	100	−1
Budd Wheel (1½g)	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Buffalo For 1.35g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Bullens Watch (2)	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Burlng Mills 1.90g	3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
Burr Add Mach .60	2	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Bush Term pf 6	10	61	61	61	+1
Bush T B pf 3g	50	47	47	47	— ½
Byers (AM) Co	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Byron Jackson 3½g	9	20¼	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
Calif P of 2½	10	54	54	54	
Calumet Zinc Land	3	1	1	1	
Campbell Wy 3½g	1	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	2	23¼	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Can C & O (5)	110	95	94½	94½	— ¼
Carriers & Gen .20	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co (3g)	1	127	127	127	+1
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	47¼	47	47¼	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp1½g	7	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
Celanese pr pf 7	30	122	122	122	
Celotex Corp (1½)	6	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Celotex Co pf 1	10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	30	21	20½	20½	— ⅝
Cent Foundry .10g	9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Cent RR NJ	1	11½	11½	11½	
Cent V Sug 2½g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Oct 22
Cerro de Pas (4)	6	39¼	38¾	39⅛	Oct 22
Certain-teed Prod	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Cert-teed 6 pf	220	(6	(83⅜	(83⅜	+ ⅛
Champ P & F (1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Champ P&F pf6	10	107½	107½	107½	
Chas & Ohio (3)	10	48¾	48¾	48⅝	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf2¼dc	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order .60	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2½g	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	— ⅛
City Stores	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Clev E I pf4½	20	112½	112	112½	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20g	4	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P 4½	9	23¼	22¾	23¼	
Col & Stand	70	14½	14½	14½	
Col & Sou 1st	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	12	16¼	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	39	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Colum Pict (½g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon (a)	2	93	93	93	— ½
Comml Credit (3)	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
Comml Invest Tr (3)	3	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
Comml Solvents .30g	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Com'wlth & Sou	90				
Com & So pf 3½g	8	76¼	76	76	— ⅛
Com'wlth Ed 1.40	7	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Con E pr pf 4½	10	106	106	106	
Con Copper .10g	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.40	12	23½	23½	23½	
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	104¼	104	104	— ⅛
Cons Fdrs 1 pf 3½	3	18	18	18	
Cons Laundries	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Consol Oil Corp pf	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½g	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 3½	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Consol P pf 4½	70	106½	106½	106½	+1½
Container Cp 1½g	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Cont Can (3g)	2	36	36	36	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .45g	4	5⅝	5½	5½	
Cont Oil Del (1)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (4ag)	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
Continental Bk	23	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Cont Insh 2.40	30	63¾	63¾	63¾	
Cora Prod (2.60)	2	82¾	82½	82¾	
Cora Prod pf 7	10	182½	182½	182¾	— ⅛
Corn Prod Ref 1g	10	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Coty International	1	2	2	2	
Crane Co (1g)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Crane Corp 5	110	105¼	105	105	
Crosley Corp 1½g	2	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S 1½g	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Crown Zellerb (1)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Cruciible Stl (2a)	21	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ⅛
Cruciible Stl pf (5)	1	75¾	75¼	75¼	— ⅛
Cuba Cane Sug	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Cuban-Atl Sug (2g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Cudahy Packing (2)	1	44	24	24	
Cumm Engn (3½g)	*1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	7	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Curtis Pub pf	50	89½	89½	85½	
Curtiss-Wright 1a	5	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Davison Chem (1g)	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	2	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
Def & Hudson	3	14⅞	14½	14¾	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Dens&Rio G 1	40	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	1	21¾	21¼	21¾	
Dixie T Motor 3ag	3	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Dist Corp-S M2.22	10	31¼	31	31½	+ ⅛
Divin C A 2½	10	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
Dunlop Tire C 1½g	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Dunn&Bra M1.60	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5g	8	62½	61¼	61¾	— ⅜
Duq Chem (3)	2	12½	12½	12½	
Duquesne Ilty 1a	1	31	31	31	+1
du Pont deN (3g)	1	145¾	145¼	145¼	+ ⅜
Eastern Air L	2	35¼	35	35	
Eastern Rail Mill	2	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
Edis Bros Strs .80	2	16½	16½	16½	
El Auto-Lite 1½g	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
El Powr & Lt	45	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	7	81	78	81	+3
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	15	85	83	85	+2
Eng Pub Service	18	8¾	8½	8¾	
ExPS$5½pf$5½	120	89¾	89¾	89¾	
Exp PS $6 pf 6	40	93	93	93	
Erie RR (½pg)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Erie RR ct ½pg	13	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	49	49	49	— ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl 3½g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	6	24	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Fed Mt Truck .30g	7	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Fedrs Enam 1.40g	3	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Fid P Fire I 1.60a	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R 2½	4	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
Firestone pf4½	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	−1¼
Fisch Sc A 2g	2	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
Fclienston Sti	3	7¾	7½	7¾	
FollansbeeSti pf	30	48	48	48	— ⅛
Foster Wheler	4	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Fost Wh pf 1½	20	20½	20½	20½	
Fst Wheel pf 7	150	126	126	126	+1
Freeport Sulph (2)	2	31½	31¾	31½	
Fruehauf T pf 5	10	108¼	108¼	108¼	
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
Gaylord Cont (½a)	1	13½	13½	13½	
Gen Am Inv .40a	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	1	42	42	42	−1
Gen Baking .60	3	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .30g	20	7	7	7	
Gen Cable	3	5	5	5	
Gen Cable A	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7½	50	87½	87	87½	+1
Gen Elec(1.40)	12	37	36⅞	36⅞	
Gen Foods (1.60)	160	42	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf4½	10	115	115	115	
Gen G & El A	167	2¾	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	10	114	114	114	
Gen Mills (4)	1	102	102	102	— ⅜
Gen Mills 5pf5	20	134	134	134	
Gen Motors 1½g	15	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 3ag	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gen Refract .90g	2	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 6ct	50	86	85½	86	+1¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ½
Gillette Saf R 1ag	3	8	7⅞	8	
Gimbel Bros (.50g)	5	12½	12⅜	12½	
Gold&Stock T 6	10	88½	88½	88½	−1½
Goodrich (BF) 1a	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	
Goodyear Tire1½g	2	38¾	38¼	38¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granite C S 1.75g	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2a	3	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	2	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Gt West Sug 2	2	24½	24¼	24¼	— ½
Greyhound Corp 1a	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Grum Airc En 1g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Guantan Sugar	1	4¼	4¼	4½	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	14	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
GulfMob&O pf2½g	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ½
Gulf Oil (1a)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	
Hayes Mfg	1	21½	21½	21½	
Helme (GW) 4½g	1	64½	64½	64½	— ½
Holland Furn (2)	2	36½	36½	36½	— ½
Homestake Mining	2	39¼	39	39½	
Hond-Harvey B4ag	7	13¾	12¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Houston L&P 3.60	1	65½	65¼	65½	+ ½
Houston Oil	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Hudson Bay (82)	1	26½	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	1	1½	1½	1½	
Illinois Central	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Ill Central pf	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Indus Rayon (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand 4½g	1	91¾	91¾	91¾	+1¾
Inspirat Cop 3½g	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Interch Co pf 6	30	111½	111½	111½	
Interlake Iron 1½g	4	7½	7¾	7½	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	6	69¼	69½	69¾	+ ⅛
Int Hary pf (7)	40	173¼	173¼	173¼	+1¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	6	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	3	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
Int Paper	8	13¾	13	13	
Int Tel & Tel	55	13⅞	12¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Interst Dept S 1	1	18	18	18	
Jewel Tea (1)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Johns Man 1½4g	1	91	91	91	
Jones&L Sti 2	5	22¾	21¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Jones&L Sti pf$5	2	70	65½	70	+ ⅛
Jons&L Sti pfA 5	1	67½	67½	67½	— ⅛
Kan City South	2	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf 2a	2	24½	24½	24½	
Kaufmann pf 5	1	103¾	103¼	103¼	— ⅛
Kennecott Cp 1¾g	7	31½	31¼	31½	— ⅛
Kresge (SS) 4ag	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
Kresge Grocery (2)	2	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ⅛
Lacledc Gas	30	14	14	14	— ⅛
Lactose Gas pf	30	69½	69	69	
Lambert Co (1½g)	2	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
Lehigh P C pf 4	50	115	115	115	+1
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1½	1½	1½	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Lehn & Fink 1.05g	1	15½	15½	15½	
Lib-O-F Glass 4ag	3	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
Libby McNeil .45g	8	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Life Savers 1.60a	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Liggett&My B 3a	5	67¼	66¼	67	— ⅛
Lockheed Aircl1ag	9	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Lone Star Cem (3)	1	44½	43¾	44½	+ ⅛
Long-Bell Lbr A	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	

Financial News and Comment

Texas Co. Net For 9 Months Has Good Gain

NEW YORK—Texas Company earnings for the first nine months of the current year were substantially higher than in the like period of 1942, according to William S. Rodgers, president, who made public the report.

Estimated earnings of the company and its subsidiaries, excluding those in Europe, amounted to $29,110,467 for the 9 months ended with September. The earnings, which are after deductions for depreciation, depletion, amortization and Federal income and excess profits taxes, are equivalent to $2.67 a share on the outstanding stock.

In the first 9 months of last year the earnings totaled $26,458,117, or $2.43 a share. The net income reported for the full year of 1942 was $35,060,001, or $3.22 each on the 10,875,626 shares outstanding at the close of that year.

Earnings are after a charge to income of $8,000,000 set aside for contingencies arising out of the war. A similar reserve was established in the corresponding period of 1942.

The Procter & Gamble Company reported for the September quarter this year consolidated net earnings of $6,153,397, or 78 cents a share of common stock, which compares with $4,519,649, or 58 cents a share, cleared in the corresponding three-month period a year ago.

The report excludes the earnings of English and Canadian companies except as they have been made available in this country in United States funds and also excludes defense companies.

In arriving at the result for the September quarter of 1943, provision has been made for Federal income taxes of $3,475,000 and net excess profits tax of $1,436,500.

Johns-Manville Corp., building materials makers, reported today for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $3,196,538, equal to $3.61 a share on the common stock. This compared with $2,885,336, or $3.24 a share, in the first nine months of 1942. In the September quarter, earnings amounted to $1,040,097, equal to $1.18 a share, against $1,085,947, or $1.23 a share, a year ago.

Columbia Pictures Corp. and subsidiaries today reported net profits for the fiscal year ending June 30 of $1,802,280, equal to $4.36 per common share, compared to $1,611,659, or $3.84 per share, in the previous year.

Keystone Steel & Wire reported net profits for the September quarter of $236,152 or 31 cents a capital share, compared with $191,576, or 25 cents a share, in the same 1942 period.

Kimberly-Clark Corp., makers of paper for magazines and books, reported net earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $580,552, equal to 88 cents per common share, compared to $401,464, or 52 cents, in the same 1942 period.

Magma Copper Corp. reported net income of $479,390, equal to $1.17 a share for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared to $454,451, or $1.11 a share in the same 1942 period.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. and domestic subsidiaries reported net profits for nine months ended Sept. 30, of $3,073,457, equal to $9.38 per common share, compared with $2,618,887, or $8.70 a share, in the same 1942 period.

John E. Thompson Co. and subsidiaries reported net profits for nine months ended Sept. 30, of $540,363, equal to $1.92 a share, compared to $476,182, or 99 cents a share, in the 1942 period.

Continental Steel Corp. and subsidiaries reported net earnings for the September quarter of $147,280, equal to 95 cents a common share, compared to $218,251, or 93 cents a share, in the same 1942 quarter.

Household Finance Corp. and subsidiaries reported net profits for nine months ended Sept. 30, of $3,420,191, equal to $3.80 per common share, compared to $4,031,441, or $4.64 a share, in the same 1942 period.

Beechnut Packing Company reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,909,066, equal to $4.58 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,808,725, or $4.33 a share, in the like months of 1942.

National Gypsum Company reported net earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $343,369 after allowances for taxes equal to 13 cents a share, compared to $311,244, or 18 cents a share, in the like period of 1942. In the first nine months of 1943, earnings amounted to $888,036, equal to 36 cents a share, compared with $892,677, or 36 cents a share, in the same 1942 period.

Best Foods, Inc., reported for the quarter ended Sept. 30 consolidated net profit of $746,700, equal to 80 cents a share on the capital stock. This compared with $313,950, or 14 cents a share, in the like period of 1942.

Former Postal Head Named W. U. Official

NEW YORK (AP)—Albert N. Williams, president of Western Union Telegraph Co., announced the appointment of William J. Deegan, formerly president of Postal Telegraph, as vice-president of Western Union.

Walter P. Marshall, former executive vice-president of Postal, was appointed assistant to Mr. Williams.

Postal Telegraph was recently purchased by Western Union and merged into the latter.

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BANK BY MAIL

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Elliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 17

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20

Wallace's Rail Charges Viewed As Hollow, Rattling Old Bones

By George Erisman
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The charges by Vice-President Wallace on Wednesday of this week that the railroad system of the country is in effect a huge monopoly, that the South and West are being kept in a colonial status, that railroad practices are fostering monopolies in industry and too, by implication, that the Interstate Commerce Commission has been asleep on the job, have, from the standpoint of publicity, the merit of being surprising, even if later, and less impassioned statements should point to vastly different conclusions. By now, the country is beginning to expect surprises from Mr. Wallace. He should take note of the political fate of the Congressman whose maiden speech was interlarded with jokes and who was never taken seriously thereafter.

The charge of monopoly will hardly be taken seriously, since the only effective tool of a monopoly is the ability to set prices or charges for its products or services. This the railroads cannot do, despite the Vice-President's irrelevant assertion that the ICC does not review as much as 1 per cent of the tariffs filed with it. There are thousands of tariff changes affecting the 20,000 or more classifications of articles or goods moving to or from several score thousand points of destination. Changes in rates must be filed with the ICC 30 days before becoming effective.

Mr. Wallace is disingenuous if he would assert that those affected adversely by a rate change would not protest to the Commission. And no scandal has ever attached to the Commission's behaviour in its 46 years of praiseworthy functioning. Furthermore, he makes no mention of the competition of ships, barge lines, pipe lines, motor carriers or airlines.

Among other things he asserts that through a contract between the Railway Express Agency (carrier-owned) and domestic airlines, air express rates have been kept far above the competitive level. Mr. C. A. Frey, vice-president of the agency, says that the 10 cents-a-mile air express rates advocated by Mr. Wallace are out of the question and declares that the agency's rates are "strictly in line with actual costs." And John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, counters with the statement that the Civil Aeronautics Board has approved the agency airline contract.

One other charge reiterated by Mr. Wallace but aired at various times previously by Southern Governors, is that the freight rates now in effect show discrimination adversely affecting the South. This charge was "hot stuff" of course in the city where he made it—Dallas, Texas, but at a distance it is a very moot point. Most people will consider Mr. Wallace a fine man, but will not for that reason refrain from looking into the validity of his arguments.

There are those who think he is simply crusading, more or less, in the Bryan manner. There are others who see in him an excessively vocal Vice-President aiming at further political preferment. At any rate he seems to have taken up the cudgels for that group in the South which thinks the East, North and West are holding it down. The question of discriminatory freight tariffs cannot be settled by political agitation. It is in the main an economic problem, and an exceedingly intricate one.

The demand by Southern governors, and presumably by Mr. Wallace, is interpreted by this commentator to be for rates as low per ton-mile in the South as in the East. This is a sort of uniformity which has political appeal, but the consummation of which could be dangerous to Southern industry. Why? Because, in the first place, the South is not so highly industrialized as the North, and the bulk of the commodities moved there consist of raw materials and semi-finished products, such as coke, pig iron, fertilizers, lumber and brick. These carry a freight rate level lower on a mile-for-mile basis than rates on the same raw materials in the North.

On finished goods rates in the South are higher than in the North because the northern roads for scores of years have moved manufactured articles in heavy volume through thickly populated areas at rates relatively low. Class-rate traffic in the South is thus relatively unimportant, being only 14 per cent of the principal less-than-carload classes as against 45 per cent on such classes in the North. In fact, a member of the New England Governors Freight Rate Committee states that under 2 per cent of the total less-than-carload and none of the carload traffic moving in the South are subject to first-class rates. This should effectively demolish the public statements that rates in the South are 38 per cent higher than in the North.

That the rate structure does not discriminate against the South is evidenced by a rate of industrial development in that section in the last decade faster than any other part of the country. Nor is the discrimination charge borne out by any throttling of competition, because Southern products are selling freely in northern markets.

A recognized transportation authority in the South, A. W. Vagtle of Birmingham, Ala., says this: "Either all rates, North and South, would come down to whichever basis is the lowest in any case, or those Southern rates which are lower and under which the major manufacturing industries of the South have grown up, would have to go up. No one wants these rates raised, neither the shippers nor railroads, but parity is parity, and if the South continues to insist upon it, that is what the South may most disconcertingly get."

It might be well to state here that the decisive factor in determining a railroad's unit costs of operation and the rates it can afford to charge is density of traffic. Density of traffic of the Eastern lines has been twice that of Southern roads, and freight earnings per mile almost proportionately larger.

As to Mr. Wallace's obsolete capitalization charge, hasn't he heard of reorganizations and debt reductions? Or is he just resurrecting the long-buried issue of watered stock because no reprehensible practice is currently available with which to belabor the entire railroad system? Mr. Wallace must know that it was the business depression of the thirties that caused about one third of the railroad mileage of the country to seek refuge in the bankruptcy courts. He must know that the ICC and the courts are steadily engaged in revamping rail capitalizations to accord so far as human judgment will allow with present and prospective earning power. He must know the railroads reduced their interest-bearing debt last year by $325 million, or 3¾ per cent of their entire indebtedness, and paid only $200 million in dividends while paying $1,200 million in taxes.

Mr. Wallace may brashly pontificate above obsolete capitalization, but any such generalization will have little value when it is considered that there are hundreds of railroads each having its own distinctive financial structure and financial problems. The ICC is certainly in better position than Mr. Wallace to weigh both capitalization and rates. The country at large thinks it has been doing a splendid job, the Vice-President to the contrary. There will always be windmills for Don Quixotes to tilt at.

Greenleaf Resigns From WPB Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Lewis S. Greenleaf, Jr., has resigned as director of the consumers goods bureau of the War Production Board. Following the resignation of Frank L. Walton from the textile, clothing and leather goods branch, the announcement lends strength to the reports that the entire consumers goods bureau would be disbanded and the division's functions assumed by the Office of Civilian Requirements.

Previously William S. Hammensley, division director, had turned in his resignation. Rumors persisted that the consumers goods bureau was in sharp conflict with the OCR.

Sale of Rockefeller Stocks Postponed

NEW YORK (AP)—Dillon, Read & Co. announced the proposed sale of a block of 1,000,000 shares of common stocks of the various Standard Oil companies for John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had been postponed from next Monday.

The Rockefeller family head, whose arrangement with the banking firm to sell the stock was announced late Wednesday, was said to be out of the city. No new date for the sale was set.

The first announcement said Mr. Rockefeller would increase his holdings of United States Government bonds with proceeds from the sale of the oil stocks.

Lazo Quits Export Position in OEW

WASHINGTON (AP)—The resignation of Hector Lazo as assistant director of the Office of Economic Warfare, in charge of the office of exports, has been announced.

The resignation, submitted early this month, will be effective Nov. 1. Mr. Lazo will return to private business.

For some time he was connected with the Department of Commerce's Latin-American division, and came to OEW from the presidency of the Co-operative Food Distributors of America. He also was secretary-treasurer of the national retailer-owned Grocers Incorporated.

Bank Clearings Expand; Well Ahead of Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings expanded in the week ended Wednesday after last week's drop and continued substantially ahead of volume in the like period last year, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. reported.

Transactions in 23 leading cities amounted to $9,991,490,000, up 19.2 per cent from $8,378,983,000 last year and $3,178,325,000 greater than last week's total.

Important gains over last year included: Richmond, up 172.9 per cent; Minneapolis, 31.2; Omaha, 25.4; Chicago, 24.2; Atlanta, 16.8. Boston and Seattle reported the largest declines.

Top Priorities Promised For '45 Civilian Tires

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 20 (AP)—Top priorities for machinery and equipment necessary for next year's accelerated production of synthetic passenger tires for civilians were promised rubber industry executives here by Col. Bradley Dewey, national rubber director.

On an inspection tour during which he operated a tire making machine, Col. Dewey declared "arrangements have been made with the War Production Board for top priorities on necessary machinery and equipment in Akron plants next year."

Postwar Rail Gross Seen At $7.2 Billions

NEW YORK (AP)—Brig. Gen. Leonard P. Ayres, economist and vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Co., believes that the class 1 railroads in the postwar period may look for annual average gross operating revenues of $7,200,000,000, or more than in any prewar year.

Giving testimony at a Missouri Pacific Railroad reorganization hearing, General Ayres estimated that national income in the first decade of the postwar era would reach $120,000,000,000 a year. He said annual railroad gross appears to have been stabilized at about 6 per cent of the national income since the early 1930's, having fallen gradually to that level from an earlier 10 per cent.

He expressed the opinion postwar national income would show the same large expansion that followed the first world war and railroad income would show a proportionate ratio of increase.

C. D. Peet, accounting officer of the Missouri Pacific told the Interstate Commerce Commission representatives who presided at the hearing the company planned to maintain its 50 per cent interest in the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad when the latter is out of receivership. Mr. Peet added that the Missouri Pacific would require about $20,000,000 in working capital and contingent funds when it emerges from receivership.

Pittsburgh Unions Protest Further Newsprint Reduction

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Declaring the American free press is "threatened by permanent impairment," 13 Pittsburgh locals of A. F. of L., C. I. O., and independent craft unions have protested proposals for further drastic reductions in newsprint.

In a telegram to War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, reminding him that newspapers already had been restricted to about 85 per cent of 1941 consumption with a further cut of 16 per cent recommended, the unions asserted:

"We protest the failure of the War Manpower Commission to give the manufacturing of newsprint an essential status and we strongly urge that the commission take steps at once to add newsprint manufacturing to the essential list."

Telegrams of protest were also sent to Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board; Representative Lyle H. Boren, chairman of the House committee investigating the pulpwood and paper industries, and Pennsylvania's United States senators and congressmen.

"Waste of paper and non-essential use of paper continues unabated while the free press of our country, which is the backbone of our democracy, is threatened with permanent impairment," the unions charged.

United States Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, acknowledging the unions' protest, promised to appeal to Congress for appointment of a committee to study the situation and suggested a nation-wide waste paper drive be started, "beginning with the cleaning out of useless archives in Washington."

Utility to Redeem Bonds

NEW YORK (AP) — California Electric Power Co. announced it would redeem on April 1, 1944, its entire outstanding $23,782,700 of first mortgage bonds, series of 1956, at 102½ and accrued interest. On Oct. 19 the company effected recapitalization by selling $16,000,000 first mortgage bonds and 40,000 shares of preferred stock.

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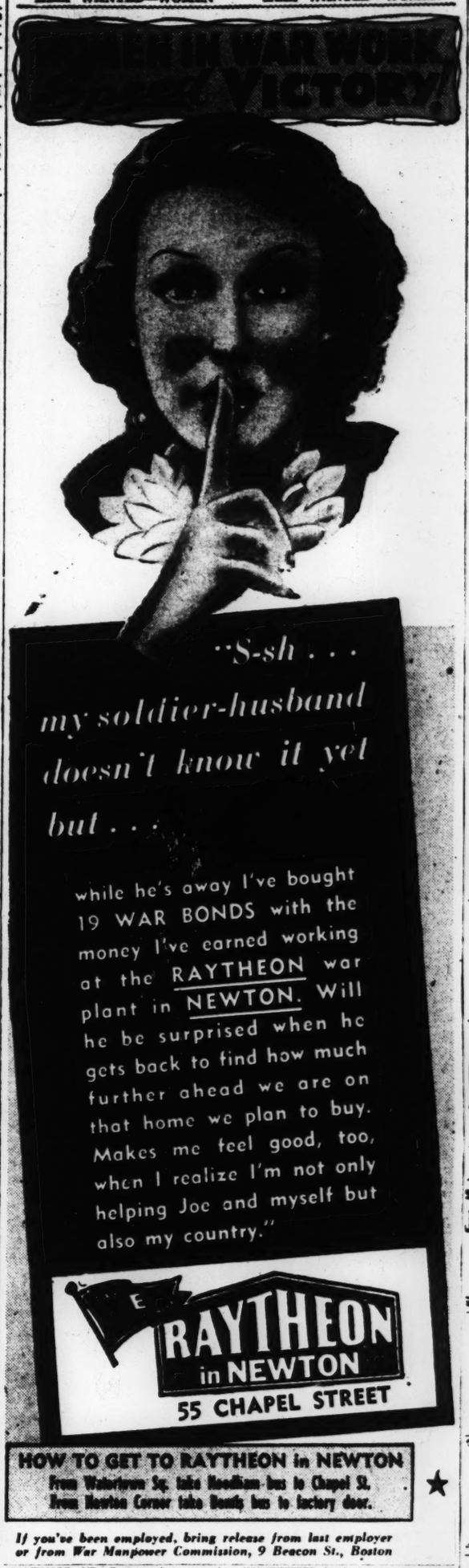
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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Rickey Keeps Silent About 1944 Manager

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Branch Rickey, the man of a few thousand well-chosen words, wouldn't spill even one of them today about the Brooklyn Dodgers' manager for 1944, giving you the clear-cut impression that the only thing definite is that nothing is definite yet.

The result was the official Dodger family, the boys and girls connected with the club, was caught between a fancy quiz program and a "whodunit" mystery. And the accepted answer was that Rickey hasn't yet made up his mind who will be head man of the Bums.

Most of the talk centered around five leading candidates. One of these, naturally, was Leo Durocher, the most recent incumbent. The Lip found the pink slip in his pay envelope four days before the season ended, but was told he'd have a chance on the open market to talk his way back. So he showed up in town a couple of days ago to start talking.

Also well up on the list, so the word goes, is Chuck Dressen, the signal-stealing Dodger coach. The tip is he commands a lot of Rickey's respect now, especially since Branch has discovered Chuck wasn't nearly as much at fault about the 1942 Dodger gambling fuss as a lot of the job-savers tried to make out. Some of the "smarties" are trying to make something out of the fact that while Durocher received an official unconditional release at the end of the '43 season, Chuck didn't.

Then there is Bill Terry, the Tennessee hog-grower who is reported on the way back into baseball. And finally there are a couple of Rickey's fair-haired boys of some years' standing, Burt Shotten and Ray Blades. Burt was a Cleveland Indian coach last summer and Blades bossed the New Orleans Pelicans.

Practically snatched from the list in recent weeks has been Second Baseman Billy Herman, mostly because Rickey has said he wants a bench manager, not a playing pilot. With the ivory prospects what they are for next summer, the Dodgers need Billy in the infield almost as much as they need customers to foot the bill.

American Hockey League Divided Into Divisions

DETROIT, Oct. 23 (AP)—The six-team American Hockey League has been split into two divisions for the start of play next Tuesday when Pittsburgh sees action at Cleveland.

League President Maurice Podoloff of New Haven, Conn., announced at the conclusion of an executive session here that Providence, Hershey, and Buffalo would play in the eastern division, with Indianapolis, Cleveland and Pittsburgh in the western division.

The division plan is carried over from pre-war days when the league had 10 members.

Podoloff said that for the first time the league had scheduled hockey "double-headers," with two opponents meeting in the same city on successive nights, Pittsburgh plays at Indianapolis Nov. 13 and 14. Usually hockey is a one-night stand.

The league president declared he looked to a good year financially and said advance ticket sales were in every instance ahead of last season.

After the meeting General Manager Dick Miller of the Indianapolis Capitols announced acquisition of Johnny Sorrell from Hershey for two players yet to be named. Miller said Sorrell, once with the Detroit Red Wings and New York Americans, had been offered the post as Indianapolis manager.

Notes From Australia Show How Golf Helps Friendship

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At some future time, likely as not, golf reporters will be digging into the life history of the winner of an important tournament and, asking where and when he first took up the game, they may get the answer that he never swung a club until he met up with Sergeant Frank Strafaci in Australia, or some well-known American golfer serving overseas in some other part of the world.

Golf followers in general need hardly be told who Frank Strafaci is, for the little fellow from Brooklyn, N. Y., has been a prominent figure in national play for some years past, as well as Metropolitan amateur champion and winner of not a few big tournaments. Not so many may know, however, that while in Australia with the Army he has stirred up a lot of interest in golf on the part of comrades who never played the game and through his appeals to the folks at home he has succeeded in having sent to that far-off land quite a collection of clubs, balls, and other appurtenances.

New York golf writers have given Frankie quite a bit of publicity over his activities and what he has done to help make conditions more pleasant for his brothers in arms, by getting them interested in the game and supplying them with the wherewithal for play. I have another story about Australia and how golf is helping to make the whole world kin.

Became Friends

Francis Ouimet had a young friend in the service who also went to Australia, and Francis wrote and told him that if he happened to be located in or near Melbourne, to look up a chap named Ivo Whitton. He did, all right, because Francis subsequently received the friendliest sort of a letter from Whitton, whose acquaintance he made in the British amateur championship of 1914, the occasion of Ouimet's first trip abroad, the year after he won our national open.

He and Whitton became friends right off the reel, the one from America and the other from Australia, both of the same age and both youngsters of great promise in the golfing field. Their careers ran in strangely parallel lines. Whitton won the Australian open championship in 1912, at the age of 19, one year before Ouimet won our national open. Like Ouimet, he won his native open title before he ever did the amateur.

Fact is that Whitton won the Australian open in 1912, '13, '26, '29 and '31; the amateur in 1922 and '23. It will be noted that the last time he won the open was 1931, the same year in which Ouimet won our national amateur for a second time. Whitton did win one more title after that, the Queensland in 1933, for the third time, but he writes Ouimet that he has played comparatively little since 1935.

One of Whitton's recent rounds, it turns out, was with John Langley, a member of the British Walker Cup team which came over here in 1936 for the international match at Pine Valley and a chap who became well acquainted with a number of prominent American golfers both during that visit and a subsequent trip over here with his father. He married a daughter of Norman Brooks, Australian, one of the most famous tennis players of all time and a good golfer besides. It was to Australia that Langley went to enlist in the flying corps.

Won Nine Times

Americans who happen to visit Melbourne, Australia, and who are fortunate enough to receive an invitation to play at the Royal Melbourne Golf Club, will hardly fail Whitton as a golfer if that club to gain a bit of respect for Ivo follows the custom so many clubs do in this country of adorning the walls with a plaque inscribed with the names of club champions, for up to 1938, the last record I have of his tournament honors he had won his home club title nine times. Strictly speaking, the club's location is in Cheltenham, Victoria, Australia.

It so happens that one of Whitton's victims in the British amateur of 1914, before he was himself eliminated, was Fraser Hale of Chicago, who after the last war was the victim of an airplane explosion and destruction by fire while he was flying close to the ground.

Bruins' Manager Is Enthusiastic Over Youngsters

QUEBEC CITY, Oct. 23 (AP)—After more than a week of training here, Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins is more than mildly enthusiastic about the crop of rookies who will carry a large part of the burden for his club in the National Hockey League season that starts next week.

"They're the smartest bunch of youngsters I have seen in my 20 years in the N. H. L.," said Ross. "There isn't a poor player in the lot."

One of the rookies likely will get the big job of replacing Frankie Brimsek, a great goal tender for many seasons, who has joined the United States Coast Guard. Candidates are Harvey Bennett, who played senior hockey last year for the Oshawa, Ont., Generals, and Maurice Courteau, formerly with the Washington Lions.

Boston has a sound nucleus of veterans for the team. On defense there are Johnny Crawford, Flash Hollett, Harvey Jackson and Dit Clipper. Clapper and Crawford are co-captains. Centers are the veteran Bill Cowley and Don Gallinger, pivot of last year's "Sprout" line. On the wings Ross can count on Herb Cain, Art Jackson, Bep Guidolin, also of the "Sprouts"; Norm Calladine, Ab DeMarco, Yank Boyd, and Oscar Aubuchon. Buzz Boll is out indefinitely because of a serious thumb injury.

Rookie defense candidates are Johnny Wilkinson and 17-year-old Al Stanley. Three juvenile players from Regina, Russel Kopak, Andy Mador and Joe Schmidt are fighting for a center job. Joe is a brother of the Bruins' Johnny Schmidt, now with the RCAF.

On the wings Charles Scherza, who signed a pro contract yesterday; 17-year-old Pat Powers, son of the late Eddie Powers, a famous hockey figure, and Alan Rittinger have been going well. Others who have shown promise are Fernie Flamon and Gordon Staseson of Regina and Al Pelazzari from the University of Illinois.

Patrick Picks Boston

WINNIPEG, Oct. 23 (AP)—Lester Patrick, manager of the New York Rangers in the National Hockey League, predicted today that the Boston Bruins will be the team to beat for the championship this winter.

"They appear to be the best off in regard to manpower," he said. "They also have Bill Cowley who is practically a hockey team by himself."

Hawks Try Harnedy

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Clem Harnedy, who played goalie for the University of Southern California for three years, is going to get a trial with the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League. He will try to take the job away from Hector Heighton, a rookie.

Never Had Kick Blocked

TWIN FALLS, Idaho (AP)—County Prosecutor Everett M. Sweeley was the star punter of Fielding H. Yost's high-scoring Michigan elevens of 1901-02. He says that in his four seasons of booting the pigskin for the Wolverines he never had a kick blocked.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

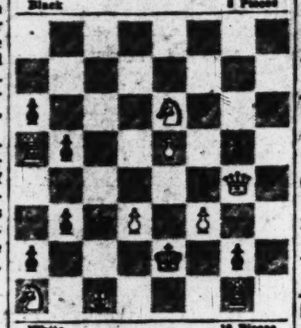
Oct. 23, 1943

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2613

By C. B. Cook, Fort Worth, Texas

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces

8/8/p5K1/3pPpp1/6pQ1/1pkP1P2/4p3K1p1/K1tB3R1

White to play and mate in two

(Especially contributed to the composing tourney.)

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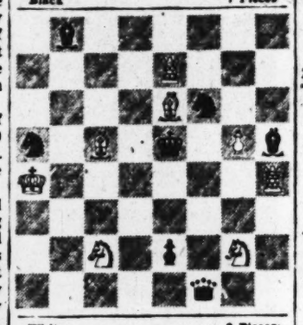
Black — 7 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces

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White to play and mate in two

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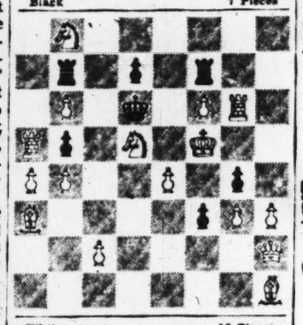
By Francis J. C. DeBlasio, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Black — 7 Pieces



White — 16 Pieces

1Kt6/1r1p1r2/P1k1PR1/Rp1K1tK2/-PP2P1p1/B4pPP/2P4Q/7B

(Especially contributed to the composing tourney.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2611. Q-KB6

No. 2612. 1. P-B8 — threatens
2. P-B4
1. ——— — QR-Q3
2. QxQPch
1. ——— — KR-Q3
2. Kt-K6ch
1. ——— — B-K5
2. RxBPch
1. ——— — Q-K5
2. QxBPch
1. ——— — Q-Q6
2. QxQPch

End-Game No. 672. Black wins: 1 ... B-R6 (Black); 2 QxR, B-B6ch; 3 K-R, BxPch; 4 KxB, Q-K5ch; 5 K-B, Q-B6ch, etc.

"The Ideas Behind the Chess Openings"

There may be some question as to whether Reuben Fine is our strongest grandmaster, but there can be no question that he is our leading chess writer. Not only is he the strongest on the basis of his playing ability, but as a writer he brings an incisive style that clearly expresses his authoritative judgment.

His "Modern Chess Openings" is our standard treatise dealing with opening play. His "Basic Chess Endings" is equally valuable for the end-game student. His "Chess the Easy Way" is for beginners, and in this popular field for chess writers it holds its own. Numerous magazine articles, in the Chess Review and the Chess Correspondent, also deal effectively with various phases of the game.

"The Ideas Behind the Chess Openings," which David McKay has just published, began as a series of articles on the openings in the Chess Correspondent. These have been expanded into a volume of 240 pages, with chapters devoted to the various major openings. This should be especially helpful for the student who wants to find out just what the basic ideas are in a given opening.

Dutch Chess

Dr. Euwe is reported to have won two tournaments for Dutch players at Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Van den Hock is also reported to have won a preliminary championship tournament for the right to challenge Dr. Euwe for the national championship, only to be defeated decisively in the challenge match, which the Amsterdam schoolteacher won 6-0, with four draws.

That chess tournaments can still be played by the war-torn Dutch is a certain consolation.

Recent Championships

A. Yanofsky won the Canadian championship at Dalhousie with eleven straight wins. Second was C. L. Smith of Montreal with 10-1.

M. Christoffel won the Swiss championship, held at St. Gallen, with a score of 9-2. Second was H. Grob, a veteran Swiss master, with 8½-2½. The winner is only 20.

R. W. Bonham of Worcester is British Correspondence Champion, with a score of 11-1. Mr. Bonham is, unless the editor's memory is at fault, blind, and connected with Worcester College for the Blind.

L. Steiner, Hungarian master, formerly of New York but more recently of Australia, has won the New South Wales championship with a score of 8½-½.

Special Note

Readers are invited to send in news items and games from local chess events. Practically every State and many cities have championship events that fail to get publicity simply because those who know about them fail to advise chess writers in other sections of the country.

Adams Game

Winning brilliancy prize is no novelty for Weaver Adams. His Ventnor City win from W. B. Wuesman, published Aug. 28, won another brilliancy prize and is featured as Fine's "Game of the Month" in the August-September Chess Review.

The game below, also from the Ventnor City tournament, shows how Adams defeated Milton Hanauer, former New York champion, in a colorful French Defense.

French Defense

Adams White	Hanauer Black	Adams White	Hanauer Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	21 Q-Q8	QR-K1
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 P-R5	Kt-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	23 Kt-Kt3	R-Kt3
4 P-K5	P-QB4	24 R-KR3	Q-B3
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	25 R-Kt1	Q-B4
6 PxB	Kt-K2	26 Q-B7	Kt-B3
7 Q-Kt4	Kt-B4	27 Kt-B5	BxKt
8 B-Q3	P-KR4	28 QxBch	K-Kt1
9 Q-Kt3	Kt-K3	29 K-Q2	P-Kt4
10 Kt-K2	PxP	30 R-KKt2	R(B)-Kt
11 BxKt	PxB	31 P-R6	R-Kt3
12 PxP	P-KKt4	32 P-R7	R-K
13 Q-Kt3	P-B6	33 RxPch	KxR
14 Q-Q3	P-R5	34 QxPch	R-K3
15 P-R3	B-K3	35 QxR	Kt(K3)xP
16 P-Kt3	RPxP	36 PxKt	RxPch
17 PxP	PxP	37 K-Q	Q-B8ch
18 Q-P	P-Kt5	38 K-B2	QxR
19 P-KR4	Q-K12	39 Q-Kt7ch	K-B1
20 P-B3	Castles(QR)	40 QxR	Resigns

Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 23

Bucknell 7, Temple 6.

Drake 27, William Jewell 13.

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"I rented the upper half out to a war worker, Ma!"

Parachuting Lifeboats to the Rescue

In use for a couple of years in British waters, but never officially revealed until recently, paraboats are one of the many life-saving innovations introduced in this war. The extent to which they have been used and the precise number of rescues to their credit among RAF and USAF personnel has not yet been divulged.

The lifeboats are dropped by parachute from planes of the British Coastal Command to save airmen forced down in waters adjacent to the British Isles. They are released so they strike the water with a sea anchor already extended and then drift in the direction of the stranded airmen.

Each lifeboat can hold eleven men and is fully equipped and supplied for a capacity load. It has twin screws, fuel for at least 100 miles, can travel at five or six knots, and carries a sail to augment the motors or replace them in case of motor trouble. Medical supplies, food, water, clothes, radio, signal lamps, charts and maps are stowed away in the lockers.

These parachuting lifeboats were primarily intended to be used only when the men to be saved were out of range of ordinary rescue planes and surface craft were not at hand. They represent one of the outstanding developments in air-sea rescue work in this war. They can be dropped in fairly rough seas when it would be impracticable for rescue planes to make a landing.

With the aid of these boats more than 1,000 Allied airmen have been rescued in British waters within a single year. With their assistance the lives of many more airmen forced down at sea are expected to be saved in future operations of the United States and Royal air forces.

Brevities

Detroit News: We are indebted to T. W. Jones, a thermal expert, for this: "Not having a cord of cured hardwood is equivalent to not having a ton of coal."

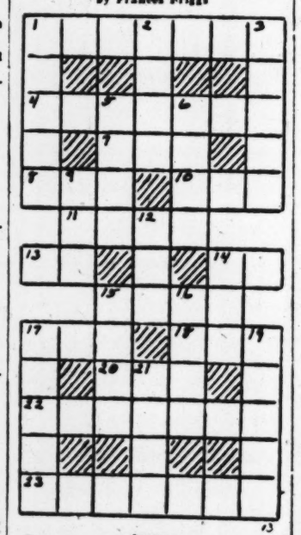
Milwaukee Journal: This is still the land of opportunity, and nothing is impossible to a people who can make a 5c candy bar of the ingredients named on the wrapper.

Daily Quotation

Behavior is a mirror in which everyone displays his image.
—GOETHE

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who composed an opera based upon drama by Oscar Wilde?
6—In what language would you expect "Barber of Seville" to be sung?
7—Who was a Norse war-god?
8—To place
10—Possessive pronoun.
11—In "Snow-Bound," basket contains what "from brown October's wood"?
12—Symbol for silver is what?
14—Article.
15—What is a small food fish of Atlantic coast of U. S.?
17—Poseidon was god of what?
18—Ancient Mariner dreamed that buckets on deck were filled with what?
20—Designating a plain weave.
22—What Pope heroine lost a lock of her hair?
23—The Ephesians dwelt where?

Down
1—Pedology is the science which treats of what?
2—Confederate.
3—What are they which "I delighted to hear long, long ago, long ago"?
5—What is one of Aleutian Islands?
6—What flower has "falls"?
9—What country was home of fictional Jane Eyre (abbr.)?
13—Summit.
14—Devoured.
16—Who was father of Jonathon, David's friend?
16—Who was father of T Aerom?
17—Block.
19—Person wears, frets, or feeds a Balmoral—which?
21—According to certain song, Clementine wore shoes of what size?

(Answer Ninth Appears Among the Advertisements)

Dog and a "Vet"

Queensland, Australia

A dog was brought to the local veterinarian to be destroyed as the animal's back had been broken in an accident. The customary fee for the destruction of the dog was paid. However, the veterinarian, an animal lover, and knowing the high regard in which the dog was held, decided to save it if he could. He applied his skill and diligently took care of the animal for several months at the end of which time the dog was restored to its former health and strength.

The most pleasant part of his task came when he placed the pet in his car and set out for the farm from which the dog had come. After a few minutes' conversation he asked the farmer's wife if she needed a dog as he had a very nice one in his car. Shaking her head the lady replied that she didn't think any dog could take the place of their former pet. However, following a little persuasion she decided to look at the dog. Then as the door was opened the dog leaped about her barking his pleasure. Needless to say, her joy and gratitude knew no bounds and she offered to reward the veterinarian for what he had done. He refused, saying that he was amply rewarded in witnessing the reunion.

—Mrs. H. McK.

Did You Know That—

Gasoline consumption in Denmark is only 1 per cent of the pre-war rate?

Aerial propellers are being successfully used on flat-bottomed river barges where shallow water or river-bed obstructions prevent the use of ordinary screw propellers?

Sweden is using a meat substitute consisting of dry yeast made from cellulose? It contains more than twice as much albumen as meat but is not as tasty.

Fighting men in training camps in the United States are now eating about four times as much fresh fish as average citizens?

Wide World

You Can't Flip This Coin

Not a mere sheet of copper, but one of the world's largest coins is this 32-pound piece of Swedish plate money called an eight-daler. Miss Frances Kaye is shown comparing its size with an almost indiscernible Indian coin (inside the box). The coins were on display at the Numismatic Exposition held in New York by the American Numismatic Society.

Daily Anecdote

Truthful Answer

The late King George V of Britain, modest and unaffected gentleman that he was, could appreciate a joke even when it was on himself.

"I was at an informal tea," he once related, "and was bidding my distinguished hostess good-by, when her little daughter, a child of about eight, came forward timidly, looking as if she had something to say. She was a beautiful child, and when her mother formally presented her she curtsied prettily and said in a clear, sweet voice, 'I think your Majesty is a very wonderful man.'

"'Why do you say that, my dear?' I asked.

"'Because,' she replied with childish candor, 'mamma told me to.'"

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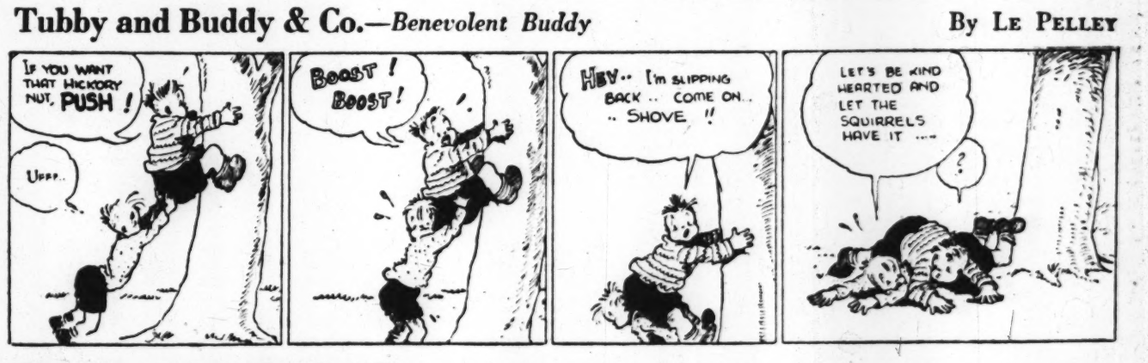
BUY OUR ALL DAY SUCKERS 6d.
EASY ON THE SWEETS, RAGNAR
"SWEETS FOR THE SWEET" I ALWAYS SAY
COME CLEAN NOW, MISTER -- HOW CAN YOU MAKE CANDY FROM POTATOES
WE USE SWEET POTATOES
KENNY'S KANDY KITCHEN
NO SAMPLING PLEASE
LE VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Benevolent Buddy*

By Le Pelley


IF YOU WANT THAT HICKORY NUT, PUSH!
UFFF..
BOOST! BOOST!
HEY.. I'm SLIPPING BACK.. COME ON.. .. SHOVE!!
LET'S BE KIND HEARTED AND LET THE SQUIRRELS HAVE IT ...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*A Job for the Boss!*

By Rodgers

"Phew- this is a job for the Boss!" I barked when we discovered Buzzy was no longer in the Pet Shop window-
"You stay here and watch while I go get him," I barked to Sponge and the rest-
"And I'll have him here in no time at all!" I added to myself!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The End of the Road*

By The Hagers

I wondered how much farther Jack Would send me. When would I turn back?
Remote control may be all right; My interest in it, now, is slight.
A storm had wrecked a bridge, below. This fact, of course, Jack didn't know.
Across the missing span we went - So ended our experiment!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Higher Wages?

When it became known that a group of the Nation's principal labor leaders were to call at the White House and demand the Little Steel formula for wage adjustments be scrapped, there was inevitably wide speculation as to how the President would meet this threat to stabilization. Today we have the answer: It is to be a study of arithmetic.

The Labor people arrived with figures that showed the 15 per cent rise allowable under the Little Steel formula failed to meet the present situation. They asserted that when they complained of this to Economic Stabilizer Vinson, who is at his best when demonstrating his remarkable command over statistics and computations, they were answered with indices which pictured wages rising faster than prices —37 per cent as against 17 per cent between 1939 and 1942.

Thus the argument placed before the President resolved itself into a conflict of statistics, and the President took the obvious escape by proposing that a committee be named to study the reliability of Mr. Vinson's figures. This may stall, but it will not answer Labor.

The figures on living costs come principally from the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and have only recently been appraised by a special committee of the American Statistical Association. They were found to be reliable in that they accurately reflected actual prices paid for goods and services by city families of moderate income. This is all the index undertakes to do, but when an individual worker gauges the cost of living he must consider such factors as his inability, because of shortages, to obtain certain items he formerly bought at lower prices and his consequent compulsion to buy substitutes at higher prices. This is not shown by the Labor Department's index.

Moreover, multitudes of workers must consider that they have moved from low-cost areas to take war jobs in high-cost areas. Their net rise in living costs is something omitted from the indices, and which they can complain about to their labor organization.

The final answer to the labor question is not to be found in tables. The very understandable human demand will always be for higher wages, and it was hardly to be expected that workers would forgo any such opportunity as the present short labor market to press their demands insistently. It is only the recognition on the part of some influential leaders of the dangers of inflation and the fact of the national peril which has kept demands at even their present levels.

The final answer, of course, lies in the individual worker's recognition that his wages are not the product of a normal economy, but are the outpouring of his own and his neighbor's savings and borrowings to win the war, and that the more sacrifices that can be made to keep costs down and the national economy stable, the better it will be for all later.

Unquestionably this realization would come home with greater force if labor were confronted with fewer examples of executives pushing their salaries through the roof, and with fewer corporation statements boasting the greatest earnings in history. It should be a lean war, but lean for all.

Secret Weapons

Early in the war the Nazis tried to use talk about "secret weapons" as another bogey with which to frighten free peoples. Their real secret weapon was mesmeric fear. Actually in new defensive and offensive devices Allied inventiveness has more than turned the scales.

We are now hearing about patrol planes using searchlights against submarines. How this has hampered U-boat tactics of overtaking convoys on the surface at night and has forced them to risk surfacing in daylight to recharge batteries is a fascinating story.

Sometimes new adaptations of old equipment or techniques have as great value as a novel device. Allied use of one or the other in a most important field of combat is indicated by the latest Allied air forays from Britain, particularly the RAF raid on Leipzig.

London dispatches tell how the big bombers went out in rain and wind and clouds that have always before kept them grounded—the kind of winter weather that the Germans hoped might give them a respite. We need not pry overmuch into how Allied crews have been trained or equipped for all-weather attacks. It is enough to know that bad weather may be not a hindrance but a help in bombing Germany.

Sound Postwar Approach

Albert Lea is one of those ten thousand-ish American towns. The county seat for Freeborn County up in Minnesota, it gets its name from Albert Miller Lea, who as a Government topographer in that section just about a hundred years ago, had a lively desire to know just where he stood.

Judging from a neatly printed brochure just issued by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, present-day citizens of the town feel a bit the same way. Concerned about the postwar world (as who isn't?), they followed the good American custom of having a survey made. This took a realistic look at things as they were, and a prospective look at things as they might be in 194blank when the war ends.

The things-as-they-were department turned up the fact the town had a normal 1940 working force of 4,266 employed, 721 unemployed. The wartime working force is placed at 5,455 with only 200 unemployed. The things-as-they-might-be department found there would be about 1,012 returning from the wars, 125 coming back to the city from the farms, 250 coming from war jobs in other places, and 428 entering the labor market by virtue of Albert Lea's normal growth and maturity of population.

This department then surveyed the employment possibilities, asking each employer to estimate carefully his postwar needs. It turned out that Albert Lea could expect a potential unemployment of 593. The next move was to survey the town's postwar buying expectations. It developed that there were quite a few war bonds and other savings that were waiting to be turned into 442 new houses, 1,156 autos and what not, so that a boom in several lines could be safely foreseen.

The next step is to prepare for that activity, and to develop the businesses and industries that can absorb the potential unemployment.

There is no mystery, no hocus pocus about planning of this sort. It is simply applying intelligence to a problem that confronts most American communities, and Albert Lea has furnished a good example of one sort of initiative that is required today for the better world tomorrow.

Setting Balkan Borders

The Balkans were too far from Versailles when the peace of 1919 was written. Balkan boundaries were often accepted by rather than set by the peace conference. Local forces had already decided many border questions, and while not all borders seemed ideal, the alternative to legalizing them was to send war-weary Allied troops to change them. This was not politically feasible at a time when the Allied peoples were impatient for demobilization.

This pattern of events seems unlikely to repeat itself. The American and British armies in Italy, and now preparing further assaults on the underbelly of Europe, will probably be on the spot when Balkan boundaries are discussed after this war. This prospect, no doubt, is one that impels Bulgarian leaders to undertake now the difficult task of convincing free world opinion that Bulgarian seizures of territory from the Yugoslavs do not represent aggressions by Bulgaria.

It will take some fast talking to make this argument plausible. This is not to say that Yugoslavia's border claims have always been beyond argument. Both nations tend to base their ideas of borders on memories of the grandest and most expansive moments in their history.

But Bulgarian seizures during this war were made possible by the Nazi advance into Yugoslavia. They appear as rewards to Bulgaria by Berlin for the services Bulgaria has performed for the Nazis. The mere fact that Bulgaria still preserves diplomatic relations with Russia is not a proof of Russian approval of the Bulgarian position, though the feelings between these countries have traditionally been friendly.

Bulgaria at the moment stands as a vassal of Germany, as a renegade Slav nation whose policies obstructed Slav unity in time of danger and who has sought to profit by the disasters that have befallen brother Slavs at the hands of the Nazis. Bulgaria had a similar record in World War One. Bulgarians in the disputed territories have not been happy under the stern and frequently unreasonable rule of the Yugoslavs. But in seeking to right Bulgar grievances the Bulgarian Government has twice chosen a course that placed it on the side of Germany against the world.

Cold Comfort

Our Readers Say—

Faith Among Generals

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since the beginning of the war, there have appeared frequently in the press reports from the field telling of the exemplification in word and act of the deep spiritual nature of those in high command on the world's battlefields.

Late in the spring, I made bold to write to the two commanding Generals of the British Army, which at that time was engaged in most critical and terrible warfare on the North African front, namely, Lieut. Gen. Sir Kenneth Anderson of the First Army and Gen. Sir Bernard Law Montgomery of the Eighth Army.

The gist of the letter will be gathered from quoting two of its paragraphs:

> I would like to have you know that nothing so heartens the Christian people of America as to read from time to time of the high commanding generals in our common cause lifting up their voices to God for guidance and courage.
>
> We pray that your humility and faith and that of your brother generals will have their early reward in hearing the voice of the Great Leader in Battles reading to you the Citation for Faith justified, valor proved, and victory achieved.

With no expectation of an answer coming to one wholly unknown to these famed and daring soldiers, whose tasks of generalship keep them close to duty both day and night, what was both my surprise and gratification to receive recently two letters. Each was written in long hand and signed personally by the General. I quote from them:

> Your very kind letter addressed to me in North Africa only reached me last week! It would be a stupid man in these days who had to carry responsibilities for the lives of his fellows and the responsibilities of command, however slight, and who did not admit his need of guidance and courage from God. We will need all the valiant wisdom and inspiration which prayer and faith can give us, if we are to solve rightly all the problems facing us now and after the fighting is over.
>
> (Signed) KENNETH ANDERSON
> 29-8-43 Eighth Army
> Sicily

> Many thanks to you for your kind letter which gives me great inspiration. Good luck!
>
> (Signed) B. L. MONTGOMERY

May there come to the many readers of The Christian Science Monitor a heartening and strengthening of their faith in victory and trust in God through reading these humble and sincere words of those in the high command of two great armies of our Allies.

PERCY JEWETT BURRELL
Watertown, Mass.

Waste in Government

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We will find, I am sure, that more War Bonds will be bought regularly, and with more sincerity, and that people will pay taxes less grudgingly if they can be assured that every effort is being made by our statesmen to eliminate, or at least to cause a scaling down of waste in Government operations, both on the war front and on the home front.

When citizens of the United States are scraping together enough money to meet income tax payments, and at the same time read reports in the daily paper of some new bureau being formed to teach Americans how to pronounce geographical names, we seem to be forgetting the main reason for increased taxes.

Americans of military age, upon sober reflection, will admit that buying War Bonds and paying increased taxes is the least they can do to help win the war, but, they desire to see that his tax dollars are going directly to the war effort, and not to politics.

CHARLES A. SELBY
Denver, Colo.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Fighting U. S. Fascism

The Bookshelf

It is absurd that UNDER COVER, by John Roy Carlson (New York: Dutton. $3.50), has not been reviewed in this newspaper long before now. The fact is that the book was sent by our book editor to R. H. Markham, our well-known staff member now temporarily loaned to the OWI, who had himself investigated many of the American-fascist organizations treated in UNDER COVER. Mr. Markham finally decided he was too busy to do the job, others expert in the field were also occupied, and so matters have dragged on. . . .

Meantime, UNDER COVER has been heading the non-fiction best-seller list for many weeks, it has sold more than 225,000 copies, its exposures have aroused some prosecuting officials to action, as well as shocked and alerted countless citizens. Its author is busy lecturing in many parts of the country. And many who had hitherto feared to name names—to refer specifically to the many individuals identified in UNDER COVER—are now able to call a spade a spade.

The book, in short, has been a historic stage in the battle against homegrown fascism in the United States. Its very success has been deeply significant and hopeful, although it is entirely clear that the battle to save the United States from these excrescences has just begun.

* * *

It is known, of course, that John Roy Carlson is a pseudonym for Roy Derounian, an Armenian-born American who had the personality and the stomach to pass as an Italian-American pro-Fascist and live for 4½ years in this malodorous underground world.

Four critical points may be noted: though the book is a mine of data and experiences, it is not well written or put together (which readers don't seem to have minded); the author by design did not investigate Communist activities, though he admits that they are "about as low as anything ever observed in these parts"; he sometimes condemns relatively innocent or sincere people not by convincing proof but by association or mailing list, just as the Dies Committee has done; and it is still open to question whether he has exposed a conspiracy or just an unsavory mess.

The latter point is the most serious. Mr. Carlson has traced, of course, plenty of Bundists and others who were definitely Nazi-subsidized. He has traced interconnection between nearly all the unpleasant crowd. But does this prove that most of them were anything more than the scum which rises to the surface of any melting pot? We need to proceed vigorously against the scum, of course, but it is not established, I believe, that the scum was ever on the way to establishing fascism in the United States.

* * *

Unhappily, the United States has now, and for nearly all its history has had, a lamentable irrational fringe. Indeed, it was often more than a fringe. Sedition and treason were rife durihg the American Revolution, if conspiracy against the Continental Congress may be distinguished from honest toryism. Aaron Burr launched his conspiracy a few decades afterward. The Federal Government in the Civil War was infested with traitors and quasi-traitors. Fanatics almost as incredible as some of the characters in "Under Cover" dotted the decades that ended the last century and began this one. Native-born Americans served the Kaiser's government during the first World War. And so in our own fevered, unsettling times there have been more victims than ever to the infections of racism, brutality, and hatred that have swept across the world.

But America has always proved incomparably stronger than these festering fanatics. That is no reason for complacency or false confidence. America must be awake to all threats to democracy, whether from the fascist or the communist direction. "Under Cover" helps to awaken us to part of the menace. It must be read with discrimination and judgment. And citizens must do their thinking—and praying—for themselves.

E. D. C.

Robbing Children of Their Birthright

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

The Senate this week, with the aid of a political device, killed the bill for Federal aid to education, but left the problem as acute as ever.

What happened was that an amendment raising the racial issue was first added to the bill, over the protest of Negro organizations which it was ostensibly designed to protect, and then the whole matter was scrapped through the procedure of sending it back to committee. Many of the Senators who first voted for the amendment, like Senator Taft, then voted for the bill's recommittal.

The problem of the inequality of educational advantages in America, however, will not down. In some areas it is becoming more acute because of the war. But year in and year out it represents one of the saddest failures of the ideals and hopes of the great democracy; one of the most distressing gaps between reality and the American dream.

There are certain States in America, mostly in the South and Southwest, which are too poor to sustain schools at the level with the richer States, or even the average of the country as a whole. A child born in Mississippi or Georgia does not have the same educational advantages as one born in California, New York, or Massachusetts. He is, in effect, discriminated against because of the accident of birth.

* * *

Nor can the easy-going conscience be satisfied by the thought that the difference is only a minor one. The gap is broad and deep. Under economic circumstances as they exist today there seems little opportunity of bridging the gap. And although the causes of this situation are local, the effects are national. In the richest country on earth shameful educational handicaps are imposed on a whole section of the nation—not only on Negroes but whites as well.

"The educational services now provided for a considerable percentage of the nation's children are below any level that should be tolerated in a civilized country," the President's Committee on Education reported in 1938.

In 1940 Mississippi was able to spend only $24 per pupil enrolled, while New York spent more than five times that amount. But mere statistics do not tell the story. One has to see with one's own eyes and actually compare a new up-to-date, consolidated county school in upstate New York, center of community life and inspiring alike to young and old, with the makeshift, pathetic, wooden equipment in Alabama, Mississippi, or almost any one of a group of Southern States, to get the emotional impact of what it means to rob bright-eyed American children of their birthright.

* * *

There are other aspects of the situation. There is today a clear discrimination against farm children in favor of city children. The average rural teacher now gets only $900, and more than half the States have teachers who receive less than $600 a year. The school term of rural schools averages out three weeks shorter than for urban schools. Your son or daughter is penalized three weeks' schooling just because you live on a farm.

Those not familiar with this situation may take the easy course of saying nothing can be done, since the Federal Government cannot intervene in a State matter. But this is quite incorrect. In the first place the Southern States, most vocal in defense of States' rights, have urged just such bills as the Senate rejected this week. Then, from the earliest days of the Republic, the Federal Government has made financial contributions—direct and indirect—to States for education.

There is not much hope of the situation correcting itself. Enormous growth of industry has concentrated taxable wealth in some States and reduced it in others. Only Federal intervention seems capable of redressing the balance.

Finally this says nothing of the immediate war problem of underpaid teachers everywhere. They are now leaving the schools in flocks. And why not, when statistics reveal that 40 per cent of them get less than $1,200 annually, and eight in every 100 get less than $600?

The American Way

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

The inquiring observer, unfamiliar with things American, might assume that the daily routine here in the United States has not been perceptibly interrupted or the way or method of individual and community existence revolutionized since Pearl Harbor Sunday. The guest from Mars, or elsewhere, would explain all this to himself by the simple assumption that the people of a country whose shores have not been invaded by the enemy rest calmly under a sense of continuing security.

But the more careful observer, if he has taken account of the actual course of events during the months under review, must be convinced that never, since the War of the '60s, has so significant a change been wrought in the domestic economy of the American people as has been wrought since December, 1941. To upset contemplative passivity there was ushered in an era—whose end cannot yet be seen—of determination, of willing sacrifice, of rededication to the tenets of human freedom, of enlightened aggression against the philosophies of darkness and oppression.

The bands played, of course, and orators arose to teach, enthuse, and inspire. But the music and the speech-making were only the accompaniments—never the inspiration—to the revolution wrought in the hearts and thinking of the people. With the realization of the need to be met came the quiet and altogether reassuring realization that the way was open to meet it, adequately and quickly. The record of the full measure provided and delivered will, perhaps, some day be written. It has not yet been compiled because it is far from complete.

War, from that time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, has ever inspired men of every age to action. The arena, whether on land or on the sea, has attracted both patriot and foe, the vassals of despots and the defenders of human liberty, since the dawn of history, down through dark age to dark age, and into what we of this modern world hoped was the full dawn of an age of enlightenment. Thus the ranks were filled again; ships were manned, and strange new craft, which filled the skies with wings and fire, found ready and steady hands to pilot them. War demands chivalry along with sacrifice. The days of chivalry are not dead.

But there was a new factor which demanded more than marching men, powerful battleships, and bombing planes. The challenge to war had been issued and the gauntlet cast down by three nations which for years had been building equipment which they planned to turn, all at once, against their neighbors less prepared to meet the challenge. England's reserve defensive power had been weakened by continued attacks. Peoples of subjugated countries were ruled by enemy agents and impoverished by conscription and theft of their food supplies. Sea lanes were beset by lurking sub-surface tigers. The Pacific outposts, projects of peace, were in the possession of Japan.

It is here, if our friend from Mars is still inquisitive, that we discover the exemplification of the American way, the American method of attacking and solving a problem. While it is true that the successes already achieved by the Allies, Great Britain, Russia, China, and the United States, could not have been possible without united and completely co-operative action, it is a fact which should not be controverted that the contributions by America of the essentials transformed a war of defense into a war of offense and justified aggressiveness.

The transition thus accomplished was neither automatic nor casual. No people physically free from actual oppression ever gave more, or gave more willingly, than has been given by the people of America in defense of the common cause. On the surface, naturally enough, the signs are not apparent. The casual visitor would hardly be aware that anything extraordinary had altered the usual course of existence in the American home. But there are empty rooms in our homes, vacant chairs at the table, and anxious though brave hearts everywhere.

Daughters and sons, like their cousins in other lands, carry the flag on to victory. Those who watch and wait willingly toil, save, and give, that our own and new generations may become and ever remain free.

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Guayule—the Desert's Rubber Bush

By Rodney L. Brink

U. S. Forest Service Photos

MACHINE PLANTING GUAYULE NURSERY BEDS COVERS EACH ROW WITH WHITE SAND

"RUBBER BUSHES" GROWING IN SALINAS VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

SEED HARVESTER GATHERS 300 POUNDS A DAY

GIANT "PEBBLE" MILLS GRIND RUBBER FROM WOOD FIBERS

TO BASE A SAFE PREDICTION on the future of guayule it would be necessary to know first the date of Japan's capitulation, how long this nation's petroleum and coal supplies will last, and some other incalculable facts.

Guayule, the desert's rubber bush (pronounced wy-ooly) attained to great importance when war halted imports of foreign tree rubber, and before production of butadiene or synthetic rubber, called by its German originators Buna-S, reached its current high volume.

It looked for a time, back in early 1942, as if every acre and every bush that might be planted would be needed to help keep the nation's war machine rolling on the all-important pneumatic tires.

Congress, the Rubber Administrator, the War Production Board, the Department of Agriculture, the farmers of certain parts of California, Arizona and Texas, mobilized speedily around the fact that the nation's war effort demanded rubber, rubber in almost unlimited quantities, and at whatever might be the cost in money and labor.

As if on an actual battlefront, not counting any cost, stopping for no obstacle, the few persons possessed of knowledge and experience with guayule, backed by administrative staffs of the United States Forest Service and battalions of field laborers, proceeded to plant as much guayule as they could find seed and suitable land for.

Guayule is a wild and tough little desert shrub, looking like sagebrush to the inexpert although not closely related to it, but it will not develop much rubber except under intermittent drouth conditions, and it does not yield its rubber easily, not to compare to Hevea rubber, which flows from trees as sap.

♣ ♣ ♣

The rubber content of guayule was first made known to the commercial world, so the story goes, by an inquisitive traveler in northern Mexico, who noticed small native boys playing with bouncing balls which they had made for themselves. He learned that they obtained the material by chewing it from the bark of a bush they called guayule.

In order to be made to give up its rubber content—which is not a sap but an insulating material literally in the cells of the plant—guayule must still be "chewed." Part of the arduous process by which the rubber is taken from the plant is known as "mastication." The entire bush, including roots, is first cut into small bits and then chewed up in a pebble mill. The rubber, in a form known as "worms," concentrates and rises to the surface of water when the chewed mass is going through its complicated treatment.

After the first separation come other processes to remove cork from the rubber worms, then resin from the rubber, and finally a baking, drying process before the crude rubber in 100-pound slabs is ready to be boxed and shipped to Eastern tire manufactories.

The guayule capital of the United States, at least, is Salinas, Calif., where a traveler may see from highway or railroad coach the pretty, carefully groomed nurseries where seedling plants are grown, or "plantations" where many acres are filled with young or old guayule plants, in long, well-kept rows.

Experiments in guayule culture have been in progress near Salinas and in northern Mexico for many years. Much capital has been expended in experiments. The United States Government, through its Forest Service bureau of the Department of Agriculture, took over the Salinas project and expanded and developed it. The pioneer company was known in the United States as the Intercontinental Rubber Company.

♣ ♣ ♣

When the word was given and Congress began to appropriate millions for emergency rubber development, Forest Service executives and crews began to move in on Salinas from the Midwestern tree shelter belt area and elsewhere. Agents of the Government began to contract good land and poor land, all of it, of course, suitable for guayule growing.

While national anxiety about tires for the Army and civilians was at its height, a similar concern about basic food supplies reached major proportions. The apparent conflict of the two goals, insofar as guayule plans affected rich farming lands, brought about argument that still persists to an extent, even though the food goal is now given all precedence. Synthetic rubbers have made the guayule project of secondary importance.

Salinas Valley has boasted of itself as "the salad bowl of the nation," because of its thousands of carloads of lettuce annually. Its rich lands, however, also raise beans and other sturdier crops. Rumors of commandeering of land for guayule growing spread through inland California for a time, even appearing in newspapers.

As food crops won ascendancy over the new rubber bush, due to production of synthetic rubber, the anti side of the guayule debate dissolved, and now there is a definite, organized argument for increased voluntary production from the farmers.

The Salinas Chamber of Commerce is boosting guayule as a crop admirably suited to the area. The Chamber of Commerce would like to see the Government's costly and elaborate guayule establishment retained, and there is added value for the community in the labor needs of guayule. The rubber bush can be planted and harvested at times during the year when the Valley's essential lettuce army is not engaged on that task.

Guayule in its natural state requires from 7 to 15 years to reach maturity. It can be brought to similar growth under irrigation in four or five years. In general, irrigation gives the guayule shrub twice the growth it has under desert conditions. Also, it has fresher, brighter colors when it receives more water.

Guayule is a pretty crop, and gracefully fits into the California landscape and the peacetime labor scheme, but these factors in themselves are not enough to assure it an important place in the future.

♣ ♣ ♣

Some natural rubber is needed to complement synthetic rubber in certain types of vehicle tires at present, according to Ross Morris, senior rubber technologist at Mare Island Navy Yard, whose laboratory is forever at work on such matters.

The tire factories of the nation have absorbed without effort the comparatively tiny output of guayule rubber to date. This output can be measured in hundreds of tons as compared with hundreds of thousands of tons of rubber required by the national economy.

After the war, when the older rubber plantations of the East Indies and the newer ones of the Amazon country and East Africa are sending their Hevea crude to United States factories, comparative costs will govern the demand for guayule rubber.

Even those who wish for guayule rubber the most useful of futures are not too optimistic on the subject. J. F. Campbell, District Supervisor of the Government's project around Salinas, says cost data is not sufficiently sound, based on the emergency operations, to project a comparison of costs into the peacetime future.

Mr. Campbell, and most of his colleagues in field and reduction plant, "like" guayule. That is to say, they like to work with it, appreciate it for its value, see in it the vast potentialities it holds.

But Ross Morris, the Navy's rubber expert, squeezes all sentiment and much hope out of the guayule situation with the comment that Hevea or tree rubber was down as low as four cents a pound back

(Continued on page 11)

Russia Seeks . . . ?

By Nicholai P. Vakar

Soviet Russia poses the first great crisis of the peace. That crisis arises from Russia's demands. Her claims cut into the Baltic States, into Finland, into the Polish frontier, into Bessarabia. It is significant that there is found to be complete unity on Russia's position, as indicated by the article from the pen of Nicholai P. Vakar, Russian exile and before the war anti-Communist. Mr. Vakar was one of the editors of Poslendia Novosti of Paris, once claimed to be the largest Russian daily outside the U. S. S. R.

VIGOROUS RUSSIANS THROW IN THEIR ALL — AP Photo from Paramount News

Peering at Enemy Planes, Red Army Gunner Shouts a Resounding Command to His Antiaircraft Unit

How good are the prospects for future Anglo-American co-operation with Russia? After victory, Russia will probably need world peace more than anyone else, but this does not mean that she will sell herself to it unconditionally. If one studies closely Russian politics and follows new internal trends in Russia, one may to some extent foresee the conditions the Soviet Government would insist upon.

The Soviet publications show that all of the conditions converge into one—security. First, Russia's own security, and then security of the world. The Soviet Government may be more or less disinterested in Western Europe and in the South Pacific, but it will insist on Russia's interests in Eastern Europe and in the Balkans. Here Russia probably will prove as stubborn in her struggle for security as she is in her struggle for victory. But what is security for Russia? In the Far East her enemy is Japan just as China is her natural ally. She feels secure enough in Central Asia and in the Caucasus. However, along her European boundaries there still are three pending questions: (1) Finland and Rumania, (2) the Baltic States, (3) Poland.

* * *

The Soviet Government never wanted to recognize Rumanian sovereignty over Bessarabia, formerly Russian land. After a war with Finland Russia recovered, in 1940, some of her former strategic positions in the North and Northwest, and removed the frontier farther away from Leningrad. Obviously, Russia will demand of Finland this territory again, and probably some more. The Russians point out that the Baltic Sea is to Russia what the Mexican Gulf is to the United States, Finland occupying the position of Cuba. They want a friendly Finland, but they do not intend to rely on Finland's friendship alone. They will ask for strategic guarantees. This may affect the Aland Islands in the Gulf of Bothnia, and eventually raise an issue between Russia and Sweden.

The question of the Baltic States has been definitely settled, from the Russian point of view, by their incorporation into the Soviet Union in 1940. The incorporation of these states has not been recognized by the United States and Great Britain. But Russia means business in the Baltic, and intends to hold the shores. A Russian writer puts it as follows: "Renunciation of an outlet to the sea, absolutely necessary for a country with 200,000,000 population, is unthinkable." And he says: "The ports of Riga in Latvia, and Tallin, in Estonia, and the islands of Ösel and Dago, are as necessary to Russia's security as Puerto Rico and Pearl Harbor are to the security of the United States."

* * *

Similarly, the question of the eastern provinces of Poland, conquered by the Poles from Russia in 1920-21 and incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1939, is considered by Soviet Russia as settled, on the theory that the majority of the native population (over 70 per cent) are Ukrainians and White Russians who belong to the same Eastern-Slav stock as the Great Russians.

From the Soviet point of view, this policy is by no means a contradiction of the Atlantic Charter. First, these territories have been incorporated either by treaties (with Finland and Rumania) or by "freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned" (Baltic States and eastern provinces of Poland). The Soviet Government would not agree to a new plebiscite, under international control. Second, the acquisitions were made before the war, in 1940, for war began for Russia in 1941. If the Atlantic Charter is to be considered as a law, Russia's juridical position is that no law has a retroactive force. Soviet Russia abides by the Atlantic Charter, but she intends to hold her own.

In brief, the Soviet publications make it clear that unless Russian boundaries in the West are recognized, there cannot be much collaboration in Eastern Europe.

If this is settled satisfactorily from Moscow's point of view, the question remains how far beyond the borders Russia's influence would go in the postwar world? The Soviet publications show that Russia would want to dominate the zone of her immediate interests beyond the frontier whether directly or through participation in a kind of international council. She would want to surround herself by States, if not entirely converted to her own political, economic and moral principles, at least undoubtedly friendly. A Moscow periodical, "War and the Working Class," connected closely with the Foreign Affairs Commissariat, uttered strong objections against various "East European Federation schemes." Russia would try to double collective security of any kind, by bilaterial treaties.

It has been many times stated that Russia would like to have as neighbors a strong and independent, but friendly Poland, a friendly Czechoslovakia and friendly Balkans. This policy does not need to be necessarily connected with Communism, Stalinism or whatever one chooses to call the present Russian régime. To any student of Russian history, this is not simply Soviet policy, but is Russian policy as well.

Russia expects to be, after victory, still strong enough to sustain her will by arms or by political and economic pressure. The Anglo-Soviet treaty of mutual assistance concluded on May 26, 1942, may be one of her arms. According to Article 5 of the treaty, Russia intends to support British interests of security in order to have the British support hers, and only then both of them "will take into account the interests of the United Nations." However, one must be realistic enough to visualize that Soviet Russia will have a certain choice of means in trying to achieve her aims.

* * *

The choice of means will depend on how much confidence Soviet Russia will have in Western Democracies. So far, there is suspicion on both sides. Soviet publications and private conversations with the Soviet people show that the Russians are far from clear about American foreign policy.

There is also suspicion, although less, against Britain. Twice Moscow tried the solidity of the Anglo-Soviet alliance—first when the Soviets broke relations with the Polish Government and later when they demanded that Rudolf Hess be put on trial immediately—each time they were disappointed.

Interpreting the Anglo-Soviet treaty as division of Europe into two zones of influences, Eastern and Western, Moscow did not manifest any wish to participate as an equal, in setting up of the Allied policy in Algeria, Spain, and Italy nor would she share the responsibilities of the AMG. While expecting the Italian surrender she has not set up a Free Italy Committee in Moscow, even though she might not know what to do with Italian prisoners taken at the Russian front. Although she has more sympathy for General de Gaulle than the Americans and British have, she has not preceded them in recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation. In brief, the Russians in Moscow would say that they keep strictly to the obligations as understood by the Anglo-Soviet treaty.

* * *

All the more the Soviet Government must have wondered at the refusal to permit the Soviet Envoy to France, Bogomoloff, to move to Algiers, or the postponement by Washington and London of the visit of President Benès to Moscow, or the protestations of the American press against the organization of the Free Germany and Free Austria Committees in Moscow, and the irresponsible talk about a separate peace. . . .

All this tends to deepen the Soviet Government's conviction that Russia must have a policy of her own.

There is some evidence that outside of her security, Soviet Russia will probably display the most reconciling spirit both politically and ideologically, in order to ensure the world peace indispensable for her own security and prosperity. But the Russians are realistic. When they ask for

(Continued on page 10)

TO THEM NO PEAK IS UNATTAINABLE

Goats (Top) Survey Alpine Scenery From a Favorite Perch. And Who Could Write Like the Author About These Little Pets? Quadruplets, Too, Says United States Department of Agriculture

FEW EXPERIENCES are more uncomfortable than to be compelled to abandon a long-held belief. If the belief is related to anything vital, to have it uprooted may be unpleasant. But even if trivial, having to part with it, suddenly discovering after many years from incontrovertible authority or personal test that it was unfounded, is something of a shock and often a humiliation.

There is the case of the man, who had had many educational advantages and held a college degree, who got caught up well along in his career on the pronunciation of mausoleum. By chance he had never heard it spoken by an educated person and had never himself looked it up in the dictionary. So when one day he referred in the family circle to a mau-so-le-um he was pounced upon by his wife and never afterward allowed to forget his inferiority. From that day his authority in the household declined.

The illustration reflects but faintly the disillusionment that comes to the man who for the first time has to do with goats. Now most people of course know that goats eat tin cans. Probably there is no item of animal lore more widely distributed or more implicitly believed than this. If the goat keeper had any doubt of it his skepticism would soon be dispelled by the constant recurrence of the idea in the remarks of his friends and acquaintances. "Now, of course," they brightly observe, "you will no longer be contributing to the salvage campaign." "What a relief it must be not to have to cut out both ends of cans any more and step on them."

If there are people who do not accept the tin can yarn literally they at least take it as a hyperbolic expression representing a basic truth. They understand it as really meaning that in matters of food the goat has an extremely catholic if not undiscriminating taste. It would follow therefore that the care of the goat would be so simple as to require little thought as to how and what he should be fed and a minimum of expense to provide it. And since his natural habitat was the rough and rocky slopes of hills and mountains or semi-arid plains he would be inured to all kinds of weather and be as little particular about his comfort as his food.

In short, he was a rough and rugged individualist who came up the hard way, subsisted on the coarse fare which other animals rejected and not only provided man with milk, meat and raiment but suffered for him vicariously.

The amateur soon discovers that these are only the ABCs of popular misconceptions about goats. They are not only not what you thought them to be, they are not even what after some acquaintance with them you expect them to be. They are the etymological parent of caprice, the embodiment of freaks and whimsies, *fons et origo* of fickleness, the sentient emblem of perversity. Their vagaries are as numerous as they are unpredictable.

It would be impossible to form a club of goats, for they are unclubbable. No two of them have the same opinions or the same tastes, so that it would be impossible to get them to act in concert or associate peacefully. One may eat greedily a bran mash and her companion won't touch it. The next day the one that ate the bran mash won't touch it either. They will consume with zest the leaves and twigs of black birch but will ignore similar branches of white birch. If offered tender young carrots and carrot tops full of vitamins they will sniff at them and turn away to chew off the rough coating of a weathered board.

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Feed manufacturers compound a goat ration designed to give the animal everything it likes and everything it is said to need—various grains and compressed pellets in which the goat dietician has put appropriate ingredients. The goat noses it around and leaves it in the feedbox. You report the incident to the dealer and he replies: "If they won't eat that feed then there's something the matter with your goats." You realize instead that there's something the matter with the dealer—he simply doesn't know goats.

As the result of experimentation you learn that your goats seem to relish the skins of oranges and grapefruit, so this detritus from the breakfast table is joyously passed on to them. After a few days the fate of the skins becomes uncertain. Maybe they will be eaten and maybe they will not. Certainly if a skin falls to the floor of the barn the goats will not touch it. Nor will they eat anything that has fallen on the floor.

Nip and Tuck are not only sisters but twin sisters. They have never been separated. If one of them wanders out of sight momentarily the forsaken one sets up a plaintive bleat. But put two pans containing the same kind and the same amount of feed before them in their pen and Tuck, who is the larger and stronger, will leave her own pan to butt Nip away from hers. If Nip shifts over to Tuck's pan she is butted away from that also, so she is compelled at last to retire to a corner and look on while her loving sister, unless there is outside interference, consumes the contents of both pans.

According to the precepts set forth in goat literature goats should be kept from certain kinds of vegetation—the leaves of the wild cherry, and the foliage of the mountain laurel. In your honeymoon solicitude you may be careful to keep your charges away from any such provender. Then as your acquaintance with their peculiarities increases, you grow indifferent. And finally when indifference passes into exasperation you are willing, even eager, to lose your most luxuriant laurel bush if only the goats will make a good meal off it.

Pioneer existence among the mountain crags and underbrush seems to have been endured as unavoidable without developing an aptitude to bear hardship, for goats dislike rain and snow intensely and if caught in either will run pell mell for shelter and on attaining it will shake themselves violently to remove the moisture from their coats. One of the few respects in which they fulfill expectations and bear out common report is in their preference for bare boards to a soft bed and in their fondness for the upper berth. Put a shelf or high box in their pen and they will leap to it and rest there. Their motto is Excelsior.

♪ ♪ ♪

Oh, but, it is said, goats are not all crankiness. They have their points. Don't forget that the bucks, despite certain objectionable characteristics, are reputed to have a wholesome influence on horses and cattle, while the she-goats give milk and make good pets. They learn quickly, are fond of company and will follow you around like a dog. Granted. But their friendship is one of reserve and detachment. They receive but give out nothing. In the steady gaze of that eye there is no hint of warmth but only critical examination and calculation. You realize that when your interests clash you can no longer depend upon their support. They will go their own way.

You may like them, you may take pleasure in caring for them, be amused by their eccentricities and enjoy the milk and cheese which they furnish you, but only the kids apparently are able to win your affection. These antic creatures excite your sympathetic interest from their first bleat and their first efforts to stand up, which happen a few minutes after they have been born. For them life is a

(Continued on page 11)

England and the Churchills

By Harold Hobson

THE DRAKES of the United States are prouder of their ancestry than are the Churchills. Sir Francis Drake and his seamen of Bideford in Devon who singed the King of Spain's beard in Cadiz harbor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth seem to exercise a more potent influence over American imagination than does that first John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough who, under Queen Anne, won the great battles of Blenheim and Ramillies.

There is a house in Devonshire that furnishes a unique test of this circumstance. It is the house in which the Duke of Marlborough played as a child. The very floor over which he crawled as a baby can still be seen. It also happens to be a house that for generations belonged to the sea-going family of Drakes. It is not an easy house to find. It lies on the road between Axminster and Sidmouth, about a mile from the former place. It is approached by a carriage drive, at the end of which there used to be some iron gates. Those iron gates are there no longer. They have gone into munitions. In their place is a small piece of wire netting. The house is quite invisible from the road. But that does not prevent the American Drakes from finding it. The owner of the house says that in peacetime droves of Drakes come to visit it. But not a single American Churchill has passed its threshold in the last 15 years.

Mrs. Peet, the gracious and kindly present owner of Ashe House, says that not many English Churchills come to it, either. But one of them is the most distinguished of all members of the family, the Prime Minister himself. Mr. Churchill is profoundly interested in the career of his great ancestor. He has written the Duke's massive and eloquent biography. Some years ago he took part in a political rally in east Devonshire, and the next day came over to Ashe House to lunch with Mrs. Peet. He noticed the trimness of the estate, and the care which the Peets take of every detail of their historic home, and commented on it. "Yes," said Mrs. Peet, rather playfully, "we are keeping it warm for you." "Oh, you can keep it. I don't want it," said Mr. Churchill, with his familiar cheerful brusqueness.

Not many people are aware that the Prime Minister of Great Britain is a descendant of the Drakes as well as of the Duke of Marlborough. Yet this is so. Mr. Churchill has the ocean as well as the battlefield in his veins. The great Marlborough's grandmother was Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir John Drake, who was related to Sir Francis Drake. This Elizabeth married a Sir Winston Churchill, and lived at Ashe House. She had something of the military temper and skill of her grandson, for she defended her home during a three months' siege in the Civil War. Then the Royalist Lord Paulett burned part of it down, and Lady Churchill took refuge in the neighboring seaside village of Lyme Regis, where she was forced to knit stockings to obtain bread.

But later the Churchills returned to what was left of Ashe House, and in one of its rooms in 1650 there was born that John Churchill whom Field Marshal Wavell couples with Belisarius as the greatest soldier of all time, and who never lost a battle.

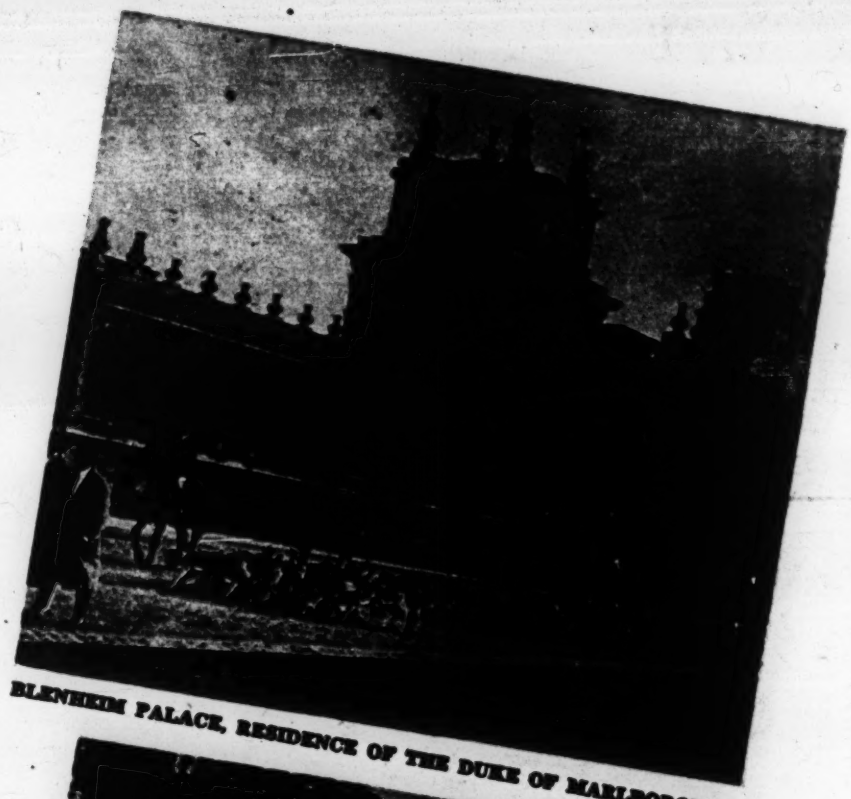
The visitor to Devonshire can still see the baptismal register in which his christening is recorded. For some reason unknown, the name of John Churchill was put down both in the register of the church at Musbury, in which parish Ashe House is situated, and also in Axminster Church near by. I believe that the Musbury record has disappeared since the present war started, but that at Axminster is still in good condition. It is contained in a fair-sized volume not unlike a business ledger, now yellow and frayed with the passage of almost 300 years, the ink fading and the edges of the leaves torn and jagged.

The pages each have about 20 names, written higgledy-piggledy in the hand of the Axminster parson of the day. This reverend gentleman took no particular care over the entry. He did not even get the spelling of the name of the future Duke's father correct. Indeed, he spells the father's name, which, like that of the present Prime Minister, was Winston Churchill, as Weston Churchwell. It might be, of course, that this is how the Churchills used to write their name, except for the fact that when, a couple of years later, John Churchill is recorded as having a sister, Winston Churchill is put down exactly as it would be today.

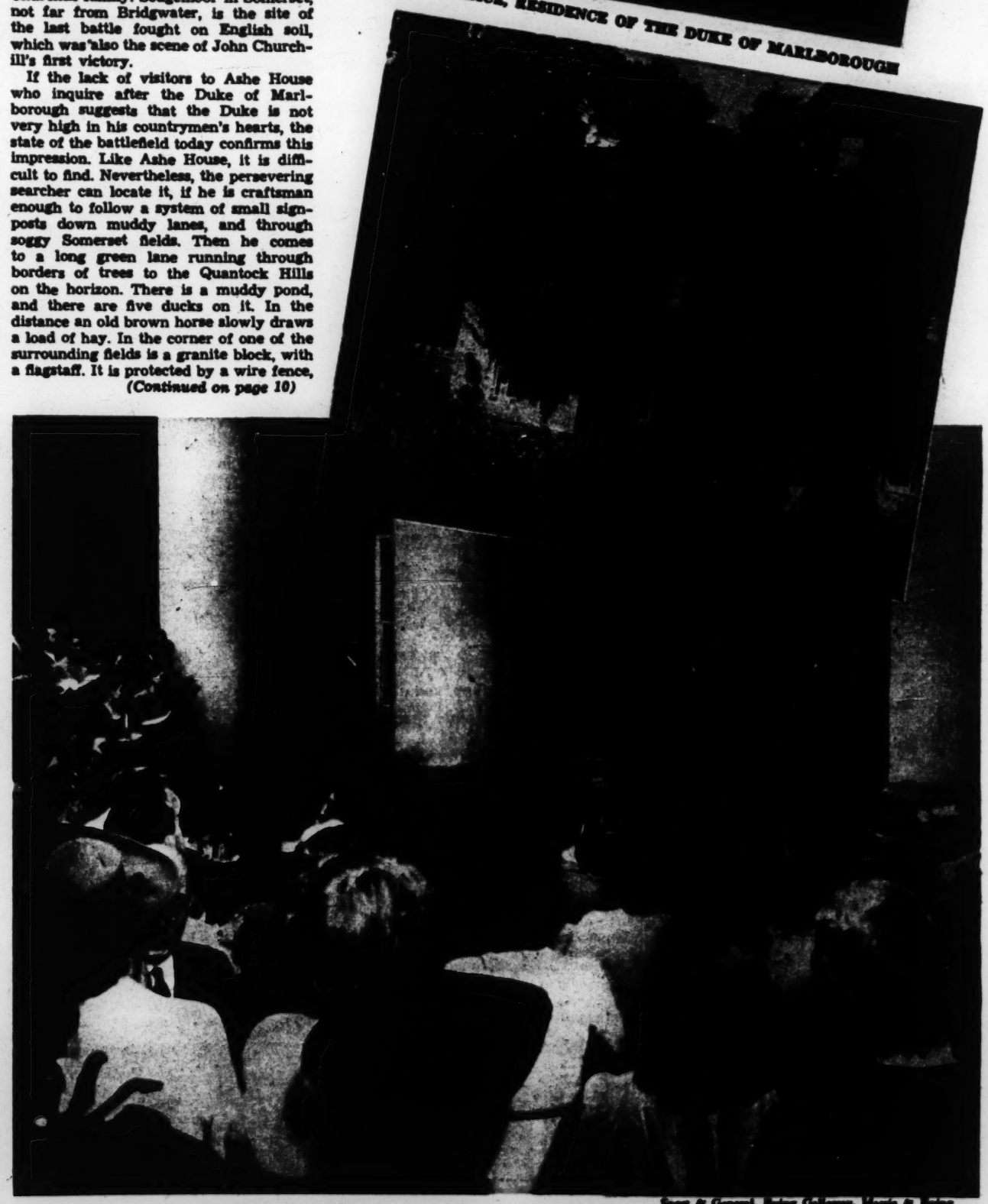
Ashe House, of course, is not the only place in the west of England which is associated with the early members of the Churchill family. Sedgemoor in Somerset, not far from Bridgwater, is the site of the last battle fought on English soil, which was also the scene of John Churchill's first victory.

If the lack of visitors to Ashe House who inquire after the Duke of Marlborough suggests that the Duke is not very high in his countrymen's hearts, the state of the battlefield today confirms this impression. Like Ashe House, it is difficult to find. Nevertheless, the persevering searcher can locate it, if he is craftsman enough to follow a system of small signposts down muddy lanes, and through soggy Somerset fields. Then he comes to a long green lane running through borders of trees to the Quantock Hills on the horizon. There is a muddy pond, and there are five ducks on it. In the distance an old brown horse slowly draws a load of hay. In the corner of one of the surrounding fields is a granite block, with a flagstaff. It is protected by a wire fence,

(Continued on page 10)



BLENHEIM PALACE, RESIDENCE OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH



Sport & General, Keystone, Galloway, Harris & Ewing

CHURCHILL TALKS TO STAFF AT BRITISH EMBASSY, WASHINGTON

Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Shown Applauding Beside the Prime Minister as the Latter Gives His Famous Victory Sign. Above: Typical Thatched Cottage in Oxfordshire, in the Countryside Adjacent to Blenheim Palace

Not much can be told in wartime about the DuMont Cyclograph...except the amazing generality that this precision electronic device can locate, analyze and sort metals according to their physical properties, revealing previously unattainable information—with lightning speed...and without damage to precision metal parts.

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DUMONT *Precision—Electronics and Television*

It's Woman's Day Right Now

By Josephine Ripley

Fisher Body Photo

THESE WOMEN ARE TAKING OVER VITAL JOB ON THE WAR PRODUCTION FRONT—IN THIS CASE IT HAPPENS TO BE WELDING

WHEN THEY SPEAK of woman-power these days, they aren't fooling.

Never has she had more. Her present domain may be in the economic rather than the political field, but it's a nice cozy domain just the same.

Tycoons of industry, once the undisputed masters, array themselves at her feet. They bow to her wishes, compete for her favor, cater to her whims.

It's a turnabout not exactly distasteful to the average woman. She has little difficulty in recalling less auspicious times.

Benches outside of employment offices used to get mighty hard. Greetings of receptionists were often on the frosty side, and "nothing today" the all too familiar salutation.

Today a conspicuous "welcome" emblazons the mat. The employment office is now the "help wanted—and how" department. It exudes hospitality.

An interview has all the amenities of a social call. The shy housewife, the timid grandmother, the awkward schoolgirl are instantly put at ease. They are important people! Care must be taken that they are not offended or carelessly frightened away.

At the Raytheon Manufacturing Company in Waltham, Mass., coffee and sandwiches are served to all applicants who happen to be at the plant between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Applicants at Raytheon's Newton plant are promised that carfare spent in coming for the interview will be refunded to them, if the journey is within a 10-mile radius of the city.

Tact is the essential middle name of all who deal with these prima donnas of the assembly line. Sensitive feelings are never offended by suggestions that the job-seeker is "too old" or that her fingers are not "nimble enough" for fine assembly work. Instead she is guided so graciously into the job appropriate for her talents that she thinks she has made the choice herself.

A mistake in placement is a serious matter. A woman who has to be transferred because she cannot do the work required becomes disturbed and discouraged. She may decide to leave and go back into her home, and the distracted employer is again on his knees, if indeed they have had any recess at all.

When it comes to hours, again there is deference to the convenience of the prospective employee. Maybe she isn't free to work a 48-hour week—all right, she can work the Patriotic Shift.

Housewives are invited to choose their own hours at the Raytheon Company. They may select any four or five-hour shift they like between eight in the morning and five o'clock at night. This obviates any hesitation on the part of the homekeeper on the ground that she would be neglecting her family by taking a job, since this arrangement enables her to get home at night before the children return from school.

Help wanted advertising has taken on new "oomph" now that its appeal is designed to catch the feminine eye. Artists picture alluring Grable-like damsels, clad in slacks and bandannas, and oozing glamour from every pore. Cartoonists sketch frantic employers throwing themselves at the feet of Miss America. Copy writers give their all in a white heat of patriotic fervor, tossing adjectives around like a Hollywood director.

A job is thickly frosted with extra attractions nowadays. "Most people want more than 'just a job,'" reads a recent advertisement. "They want to work in a place where they feel at home . . . where they can really enjoy their work and feel that they are doing something worth while. They also want to know that their work is appreciated and that there are opportunities for the future. Raytheon offers all of these, plus top pay and the finest recreational facilities ever offered by any plant."

Having won an employee to the factory fold, the courtship is by no means over. To hold her "affections" is the real test of the suit. At Raytheon, employees work to the rhythm of music. They dance in a pavilion on the grounds during the lunch period. They may have a game of croquet, pitch horseshoes, play baseball or basketball.

The former social director of Henry Ford's Wayside Inn has been brought to the plant for their benefit. Albert Haynes, master of the square dance, who has taught many a bigwig to tread the stately minuet, is now directing the lighter steps of America's newest big-shot—the worker.

Dancing instruction that outside of the factory grounds would cost a pretty penny is given free at the pavilion. To the accompaniment of fiddle and piano, when factory talent is available, and of phonograph records when it is not, Mr. Haynes calls off the intricate steps of the Virginia reel, the quadrille, or the grapevine twist.

When he first came to Raytheon, Mr. Haynes says, the jitterbug was the only dance on the floor. Now these young people are keen about the waltz, the polka, and the square dances which he has taught them. They even come to him after they have finished their shift for an extra lesson in some step that has taken their fancy.

Labor Day workers on the 3 to 11 p. m. shift were heard bemoaning the fact that they were going to have to miss the big dance given in the town that evening. So Raytheon got up its own party!

Musicians were hired, and workers danced at the pavilion from 11 until 2 in the morning. It was a "big time," and employees went home weary, but satisfied that they hadn't lost out because of having had to work on the holiday.

Wise employers knew that without this little "bonus," there would have been many absentees from the plant that night, and war contracts would have suffered. Time-and-a-half is not the only inducement required to make a job attractive.

Inside at work benches, quick fingers fly faster to the accompaniment of recorded music, piped by a loudspeaker system through the building. The management has provided a generous supply of records, both jazz and classical, and "request" numbers are instantly available.

There are movies, too. A one-hour midnight show on Saturdays—usually consisting of an educational film, or a government release picturing action in the various theaters of war.

A new up-to-the-minute cafeteria serves more than 3,000 workers during a three-hour period, while during the rest recesses hot beverages or soft drinks are dispensed at cost.

All this, and war wages too, are laid at the feet of "her majesty." She is America's Number One Woman of the Hour, endowed with all the virtues of a war heroine and promoted with all the publicity of a Hollywood star.

Raytheon is but one of many thousands of concerns which cater to her fancies. Employers the country over are serving up jobs on silver platters, providing professional talent for mid-day shows at the plant, dramatizing the rôle of war worker to the utmost, and sparing neither money nor effort in an endeavor to make their factories more attractive to employees.

Through the medium of ambitious house organs, many concerns seek to hold the interest and loyalty of their workers. They encourage the formation of glee clubs, orchestras and other groups that will develop an additional bond between employees and company plant. Outings and banquets are more frequent and more elaborate than similar occasions of former years.

Many of these activities, of course, are not new. They have been going on for years, but present-day conditions have ballooned them to new proportions. Neither have working conditions in America been below par heretofore. The frills of today are simply the de luxe of these times.

But that's the way it is. It's a woman's world right now, and she knows it. Is she spoiled by all this attention? Has her head been turned?

Employers say, "Yes." But, after all, there's nothing they can do about it. It's "Her Day," so to speak—and perhaps she's entitled to her little fling.

America Leads in Violin Making

Photographs by Sonnee Gottlieb

FRITZ KREISLER INSPECTS WITH VIRTUOSO TOUCH

EVEN BEFORE the swastika became the symbol of oppression in the Old World, competition had forced Europe to surrender its exclusive right to the epithet, "Cradle of the Arts." For already singers, instrumentalists, painters who had not studied on the other side of the Atlantic and who had American and Anglo-Saxon names were beginning to be accepted as top-ranking artists.

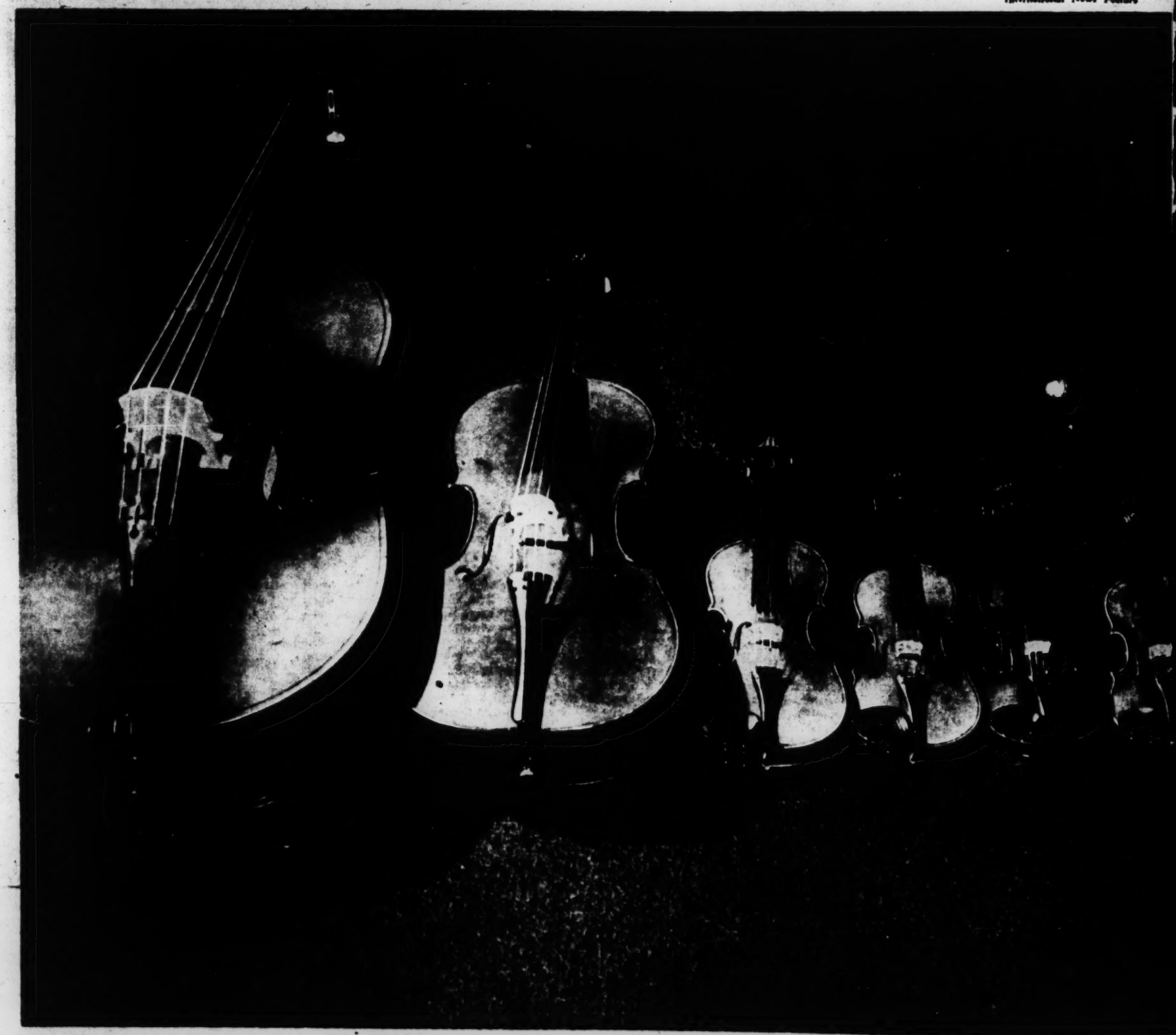
But one craft had made little headway on this continent, and that was the making of violins. Of course, they had been manufactured here for a long time, but the instruments were not played by first-line musicians, and their tone was considered inferior.

Now, however, with North America affording the safest haven for persons and properties, the United States has become the refuge of culture and crafts, also. And the violin craftsman has found native disciples whose skill is producing instruments that are receiving acclaim from master performers.

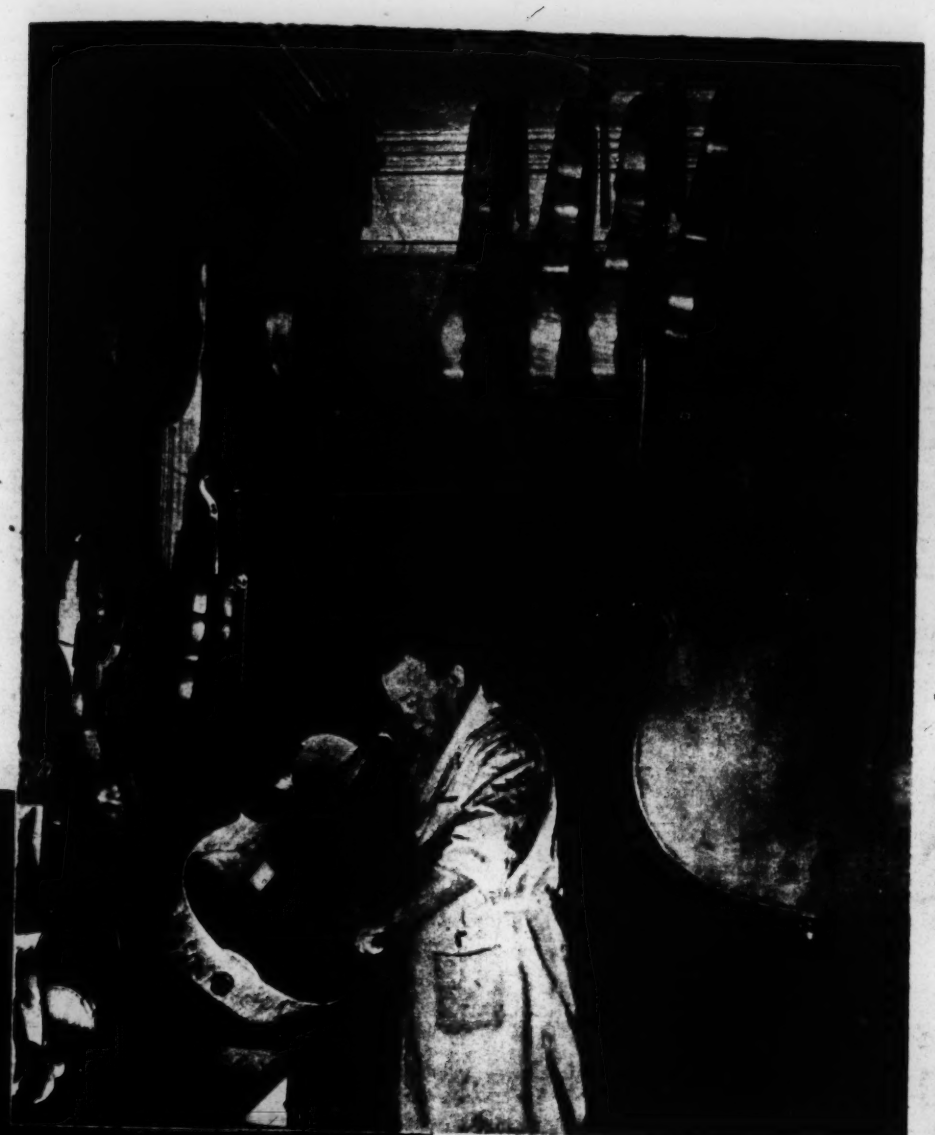
Just what it is that makes a fine violin is elusive and intangible. Duplication of exact measurements and proportions still cannot always reproduce timbre and tone quality. Nor can the wood itself, however carefully seasoned and selected. The varnish, according to experts, has a great deal to do with it. Yet here again the points of view are as varied as they are numerous. One thing, however, has been determined, and that is that while the tone of a good instrument may improve with age, a mediocre fiddle will not produce good tonal quality.

American violin-making ranks above that of any other nation in the world today, according to Fritz Kreisler. At an exhibit of American-made violins at the Wurlitzer Violarium, New York City, the work of nearly 200 craftsmen from 28 states was displayed. The accompanying photographs show some of these experts at work.

International News Feature

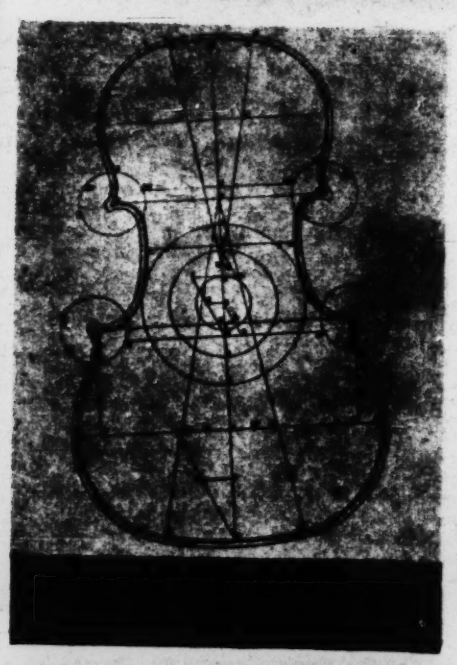


AN AMERICAN-MADE VIOLIN "FAMILY OF EIGHT" . . . INSIDE OF 'CELLO SHOWN AT TOP CENTER



THICKNESS OF TOP AND BOTTOM VARIES SUBTLY

PATTERN IS PLACED ON CURLY MAPLE



OLD SPRUCE AND THE FINISHED VIOLIN

CHOOSES WOOD CAREFULLY

GLUING TOP AND BOTTOM

FRAME FOR KARL BERGER

How's Your Bucksaw?

MEN HAVE DONE brave deeds and bards have sung them well—but as the world wags it seldom occurs to the poets that lowly but useful accomplishments are also worthy of an occasional lambus. Therefore let us strew some garlands in the path of a man who doesn't expect it, a man whose chosen vocation is far beneath the notice of soaring rhymesters, yet one who has lightened the burden for many of us. In short, a man who made a better bucksaw.

Naturally, many people have no intimate knowledge of this useful instrument, and their good fortune is supreme. Others find they must cut a little stovewood now and then, and a bucksaw is useful if irksome. Then there are professional woodsmen who saw pulp and cordwood and earn their living thereby. To all these who lift one knee to the sawhorse and maneuver their bodies in that remarkably fetching gesture known as sawing wood, the name of D. D. Terrill of Bangor, Maine, should be familiar.

As inventor of the raker-tooth bucksaw he will probably never be cheered as he walks down Exchange Street, but that doesn't mean he deserves less. Yet his original invention and the business it created still surprise him, and he appears slightly amazed that a man could stumble into anything so successful.

Saws have teeth on them. Originally the bucksaw blade had regular teeth like any carpenter's saw. Mr. Terrill was a carpenter and he filed and set his own. Once in a while some woodsman around Bangor brought in a saw and Mr. Terrill filed that. At such times talk revolved around saws—always a safe topic around Bangor. Woodsmen frequently opined that a big future awaited the man who first made a decent woodsaw and put the current models out of business.

Mr. Terrill, like a good Yankee, gave the matter his attention one day when he fell in an inventing mood. Raker teeth, to clean the sawdust from the cut, had already appeared on cross-cut saws—those lumbering tools operated by two men. There would be several cutting teeth, then a raker-tooth, and such a saw would go through a log like a hot knife through butter. It just so happened that no one had ever thought to make a bucksaw that way.

* * *

Mr. Terrill asked himself why not, and in a few minutes he was busy making the first raker-tooth woodsaw. He took a steel spring from an old gramophone, stretched it taut in a mechanic's vise, and laboriously cut out the teeth with a home-made die. He filed his new saw, set it, and tried it out on his woodpile. He thought it did a fair job. He made two others, with varying tooth formations, and showed them to the next woodsman who came in. The woodsman rather liked the idea, and bought them for $1 each.

Mr. Terrill knows nothing of the experimental work that went on in Maine's deep woods the next three days. All he knows is the postman brought him orders for nearly a hundred dozen saws on the third day, and he had dollar bills piled all over his workbench.

It took six months to fill these orders—a quantity he could supply now by return mail if the postman could carry them. He next did just what you'd expect a Bangor Yankee to do—he got a milling machine and a lathe and made his dies to cut saws on a production basis. He built a factory in his back yard and hired a couple of men. The D. D. Terrill Saw Company is recognized by many woodsmen today as the maker of the best woodsaws. Mr. Terrill, who is the company, holds no patents and pays little attention to competitors. He just makes a good saw, and finds this has given him an adequate reputation.

The manufacturing end is fairly simple. He buys the unstamped blade steel from a rolling mill, cuts the notches with dies he still makes himself, and delivers the blades either way you want them—plain, or filed and set. Many expert sawyers prefer to file their own. Mr. Terrill's filer works easily and without that squeaking so many people can't abide. He says a man who sets people's teeth on edge isn't doing the saw teeth any good.

Naturally he's a good man to ask about saws. He says filing and setting is the trick, and anyone with wood to cut wants to get his saw fixed for that particular kind of wood. On hard wood the teeth are spread slightly, on soft wood they are spread more. If you don't know how to do it, find an expert. With the wrong set, a man can get nowhere. A bucksaw can be refiled and reset until an eighth of an inch is gone from the teeth—then it should be thrown away. Woodsmen who cut three cords a day resharpen their saws until the day comes when they can cut only two and a half. Then they put in a new blade, because they get paid by the cord and they like to earn as much as they can. A properly set saw will stay sharp longer.

* * *

Hard wood is easier on a saw than soft, something Mr. Terrill presumably feels will amaze you. With less set to the teeth, there is less strain on the metal for one thing, but also soft wood knots are plenty tough. When a forthright sawyer strikes a spruce knot, it seldom does a saw any good. If a saw is properly set and filed, in the hands of a man who won't cramp it or twist it in the scarf, it should saw 42 cords of wood without refiling. This is a lot of wood, and cynics had better take Mr. Terrill's word for it.

For ordinary wood - doodlers, Mr. Terrill makes a cheaper saw that does a fair job, but he finds experts become particular. To match their varying tastes he ordinarily makes 162 different styles. While the government feels Terrill saws are vital to the war effort, the WPB nevertheless caused him to discontinue the fullness of his variety and now he is making relatively few styles. He gets all the steel he needs, however, and lovers of bucksaws need have no misgivings about the supply.

JOHN GOULD

. . England and the Churchills

(Continued from Page 5)

part of which is broken down. At the corners are four stone toadstools, bearing the names of battles: Plassey and Quebec, Waterloo, and Trafalgar, the Great War, and Sedgemoor. On the block itself is this inscription: "To the glory of God and in memory of the men who, doing the right as they gave it, fell in the Battle of Sedgemoor, 1685, or who, for their share in the fight, suffered death, imprisonment, or transportation." This is, I believe, the only memorial existing to the first victory of the first Duke of Marlborough; and so far as I could find out the Duke of Marlborough is not mentioned on it.

There is a forlorn air about the whole memorial. It is much battered by wind and rain. I am told that the local Bridgewater Rural District Council does nothing to keep it in good condition. In fact, though local authorities all over England do much to preserve memorials of the distinguished past, this battlefield would have gone without public commemoration but for the enterprise of a private person, Elizabeth Winter, the daughter of a Somersetshire farmer in the village of Chedzoy. A few years ago Miss Winter, who before the last war was celebrated for her buttermaking at agricultural shows, got up a public subscription, with the proceeds of which she set up the Sedgemoor stone.

At Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, there is a different story to tell. Here the Duke is commemorated by Blenheim Palace, given to him by the nation as a reward for his victories. In the vast lawns of the Palace the statue of the Duke gravely surveys from the top of a high column the huge structure which Sir John Vanbrugh built for him at a cost of £300,000. Sir Christopher Wren himself would have built the Palace had he not been too old for the job. So it fell to Vanbrugh, who was determined to produce something that would stagger humanity. He was not, however, so keen on making it comfortable. His idea of a home was a place magnificent to look at, not pleasant to live in. It has been said of Blenheim that if its rooms were as wide as its walls are thick, it would do very well.

Winston Churchill himself is proud of Blenheim and Woodstock, and proud, too, of the Duke. He begins his life of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, with a closely studied and elaborate piece of prose comparing the symmetrical Italian pomp of the Palace with the "green lawns and shining water" of the Park surrounding it; and his greatest literary work is the biography of the Duke. Possibly recent events will renew the world's sense of what Britain and humanity owe to the Churchills; and a time may come when visitors to Ashe House will inquire as keenly after Marlborough as after Drake, and the Sedgemoor stone will be as carefully preserved as Blenheim Palace.

On the Beam . . . .

A National Test

War is a test of the productive power of nations.—GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD.

Up-to-Date

"The charge of the night brigade."—Heading in Time and Tide, London, above cartoon of Flying Fortresses on runway.

Still Out Front

Hitler is not so much in the background as some Germans would like to have us believe.—DANISH LISTENING POST.

Food Estimate

Production of food in the United States will probably surpass the 1942 record by about 4 per cent and will be 31 per cent larger than the average for 1935-39, according to estimates based on the July crop report.

Golden Rule, 1943

One of the oldest expressions of the primary obligations of citizenship in a free republic is the friendly concern of one man for the welfare of his neighbor.—Gov. THOMAS E. DEWEY, New York.

Real Threat

The real threat to ordered government is not the people, but the fear of the people.—THE REV. THOMAS E. HILL.

Victory Over Evil

What the free American and British peoples must achieve is a moral victory over the forces of evil and savagery.—COUNT CARLO SFORZA.

Patching Grain Bags

Pasting on patches is one of the newer yet better methods of making burlap and other grain bags last for the duration. The Massachusetts State College tells farmers how to mix glue with flour to make the proper paste. You just "paint around the hole, slap on a patch, and throw the bag out in the sun to dry."

..Russia Seeks..?

(Continued from Page 3)

a second front, it is not merely for the sake of the moral argument that everybody in this war have an equal share, but because they need it and need it badly. They feel that by the end of the war Russia will be more exhausted than either Britain or the United States, and thus the Russian negotiating power will be weakened.

However, they know Russia's advantages, too. Russia will be first out of the war, as probably the war in Europe will be over before the war in the Pacific. Russia will thus be able to start the work of rehabilitation before the Chinese, British, and Americans, and the lend-lease policy may have to be reversed. It must be remembered that Russian ability to recover is astonishingly fast, almost fantastic. Russia may surprise the world again. The longer the war in the Pacific lasts, and provided Russia does not participate, the greater this first advantage will be for Russia and her negotiating power will rapidly grow both in Europe and Asia.

* * *

New social trends in Europe may find Russia more prepared to support them than Great Britain or the United States. Common sufferings from invasion may create better understanding. Moscow may take the political initiative where the United States and Britain are still reluctant to commit themselves. In fact, the initiative has already been taken in organizing the Poles, the Germans, the Austrians, the Czechs, the Yugoslav Partisans, and the Slavs in general. There were three Pan-Slav Congresses held in Moscow. Russian-sponsored régimes, which may not necessarily be communistic, may thus emerge before the State Department or Foreign Office decide which faction to support. This may be Russia's second advantage.

The mere fact of her geographical position will make Russia the actual liberator of enslaved peoples in Eastern and Central Europe, if the Anglo-American troops do not get there first. This would give Russia a third advantage. How will Russia's advantages weigh in the balance? One may assume with some certitude that Russian policy will remain essentially opportunistic.

* * *

Can an understanding with Russia be reached on the ground of her security? Here the fundamental question arises: can democracies and communism collaborate? Russia's characteristics still are totalitarian economy and strong nationalistic dictatorship. But does it matter for collaboration? The trouble is that when people speak of collaboration, they really mean conversion. And they are not sure as to who will convert whom. They admire Marshal Stalin, and they fear Comrade Stalin. A good many people are thus torn between the dilemma: "If we go without Soviet Russia, we lose the war; if we go with Soviet Russia, we lose the peace." The whole approach to the problem is wrong. Can America collaborate only with other democracies? Ability to collaborate, as to co-operate, is a matter of confidence in ourselves.

If by collaboration we mean conversion to one or another political and economic system, there cannot be collaboration. But if we mean co-operation, there is a broad and solid ground, and an immense need of collaboration on both sides. It is clear that without or against Russia, whatever her political régime may be, no World Peace will be possible. With Russia, World Peace may not be certain but is still possible.

. . Goats Are "Unclubbable"

(Continued from Page 4)

joy and they actually jump into it. Learning to walk is not their first lesson. For them there is no intermediate step between standing up and jitterbugging. Their first movement after they have struggled to their legs is to leap straight up into the air as if a spring had been released beneath them. When they have got stronger and surer of their footing they not only make the standing high jump but turn half way around before coming down. And there's an expression of pleasure on their faces as they cut their capers which the observer cannot help but share. Unfortunately they must in time become goats when their frank and ingenuous enthusiasm turns to stolid indifference and their laughing eyes to a stony dead-pan.

Historically testimony differs as to the intelligence of goats. In the fable of the Fox and the Goat, Aesop gives the Fox the best of it and makes the Fox speak rather superciliously of the Goat's stupidity. But foxy people habitually regard anyone who is kind or trustful as dull and foolish. On the other hand, Pliny stands up for the goat's cleverness and recites an incident to support his position. Two goats met on a narrow bridge or passageway across a deep gorge. There was not room for them to pass each other, or to turn around and go back, nor was it possible to back up to the shore. After contemplating the situation for a while one of the goats lay down on the passageway and permitted the other goat to walk over him.

This makes a pretty story, but to one having even a casual acquaintance with the modern representatives of the species both incidents are lacking in verisimilitude. In the first instance, it does not sound reasonable that a goat performed an unselfish deed. In the second, that two goats setting forth with definite objectives in mind should meet head-on without trying to butt the other out of the way puts a too severe strain on credulity.

But dispute over the goat's intelligence need not prevent acknowledgement of his useful service to man in a score of ways from the time of the prehistoric lake-dwellers of Switzerland through all the ancient civilizations of Assyria, Egypt, Persia, Greece and Rome down to the present time when he is even becoming popular in this youngest of nations. A true cosmopolite.

Symbol of tragedy to the Athenians, the "poor man's cow," the goat has been identified with most of the varied activities of the human race. As you look into his impassive face with its steady, cold, inscrutable eye and Sphinx-like stolidity you somehow get the feeling of "forty centuries look down." Behind that impenetrable façade seems to lie the wisdom derived from a long line of experience reaching back into the prehistoric past, fully justifying its possessor in his aloof and haughty air.

Perhaps, however, there is no wisdom there and the sapient look only conceals a colossal bluff. Even so, the goat does not suffer in comparison with man. While sharing many of his qualities, in some respects he belies man's assumption of superiority. Since time began men have warred over and over again in the same way and in the same place.

If the goat and his kind suffered injury or disaster in a certain place in a certain way they would regard that place and its implications with horror and shun it forever.

Illusion of War

The greatest illusion since witchcraft is that we are getting rich from the war. In economic terms we are getting poor from the war. The capital wealth of the nation represented by millions of tons of iron ore, and barrels of petroleum, and ten thousand other items, to say nothing of priceless lives, is being destroyed as utterly as if fire consumed your barn or lightning your cattle. Over half of the wealth now being produced in this country is being destroyed as fast as it is being produced.—SAMUEL B. PETTENGILL, former Congressman from Indiana.

. . Guayule—the Desert's Rubber Bush

(Continued from Page 3)

in 1932, and was only 20 or 21 cents a pound for finest grades just before the start of war.

♪ ♪ ♪

It has been said in public prints that under ideal conditions, with large-scale production, guayule rubber might be produced for as little as 13 cents a pound. Probably no one responsible for current production would want to vouch for a figure nearly so low. The cost-ignoring emergency experiment simply does not provide an adequate base for long-range economical production.

The Navy's rubber technologist, Mr. Morris, sees a definite current need for guayule or any other natural rubber of identical molecular structure. It is needed in the sidewalls of heavy-duty truck tires. Treads may be made of synthetic rubber, he says, but natural rubber is required to stand the peculiar twistings and heats set up in the sidewalls. "But even this problem may be worked out in synthetics while we are talking about it," he says.

♪ ♪ ♪

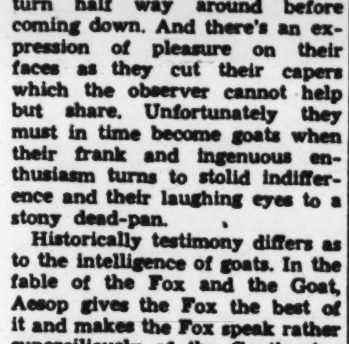
Guayule plantings, irrigated and designed for harvest when the plants are two years old, range all the way from Sacramento River Valley in California to Brownsville, Texas. Guayule rubber is being produced, too, on an increased scale in Northern Mexico. More than 23,000 acres have been planted by the agencies of the United States Government.

Appropriations have been greatly reduced for the American experiment. Some of those closest to the far-flung project do not expect to see it permitted to lapse or founder while the war continues. More than $20,000,000 had been expended up to June this year.

♪ ♪ ♪

After the war? Even the synthetics will have to be cheap indeed to compete with tree rubber. The natural or tree rubber, says the Navy's rubber technologist—who should know—is preferred above all the others by rubber manufacturers.

No one connected with the guayule project expects to see it abandoned; certainly not until today's fast-moving chapter of world history comes to a full stop and new judgments can be made.



VEDA ANN BORG, appearing in Paramount's "Standing Room Only", enjoys a few moments of relaxation with her pet canary.

A song that thrills the stars can cheer your home, too

Discover the joy all Hollywood has found in the companionship of a canary. You'll thrill to his beautiful melody. You'll love watching his merry habits. And you'll agree with the enthusiastic stars that he more than pays his way with the sunshine he brings into your home. And, as Hollywood does, feed your canary French's Bird Seed to help keep him a happy, cheerful singer.

OWN A CANARY—THE ONLY PET THAT SINGS!

Tailored Girl?

First on your list of figure needs is a Flexaire Bra. Flexaire is made for you by Flexees — long famous for flexible figure beauty in girdles and combinations. Flexaire's new skilful design shapes figure lines into lovelier contours; brings you new, unrestricted, free-as-air comfort. Made for full figure, average, junior types. Just ask your corsetiere.

"Flexaire"

by FLEXEES

FLEXAIRE BANDEAUX: $1 to $2

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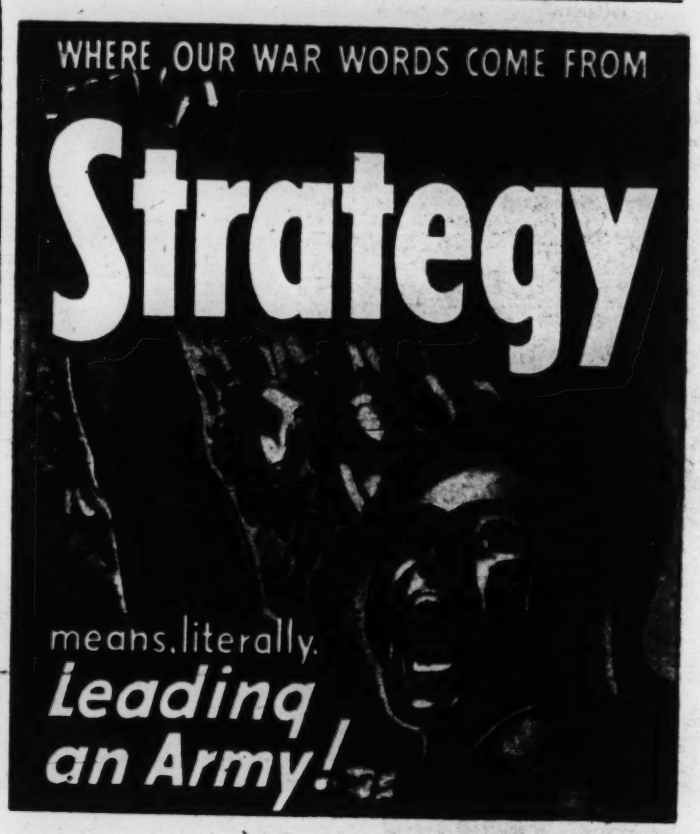

STRATEGY, the science and art of employing a nation's armed forces for victory, comes from the Greek verb *stratēgein*, "to be leader of an army," from *stratēgos*, "a general," which in turn comes from the two words, *stratos*, "army," and *agein*, "to lead." The English *stratagem* has the same origin. But modern *strategy* is the direction of the whole war theater, rather than personal leadership of troops or ships, which is included in *tactics*, the actual disposing and maneuvering of troops or ships in battle. *Tactics* comes from Greek *taktika*, from *tattein*, "to put in order."

Strategy and *tactics* are often confused and misused. Knowledge of the origins and acquired meanings of words will enable you to use them more accurately. Both you and your children will enjoy and benefit from the thousands of fascinating etymologies (word origins) in WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, *Second Edition*.

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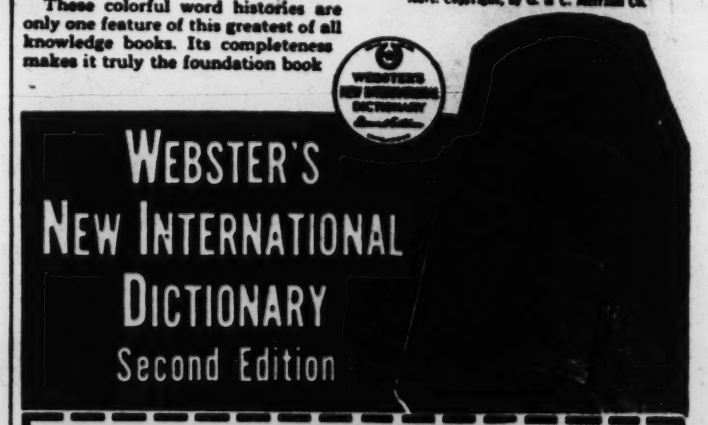

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How the Underground Works

Paris-Underground, by Etta Shiber. New York: Scribners. $2.50.

AMERICANS who were caught in Paris when the German army swept across France with such unanticipated speed have brought back many stories of what happened to "la ville lumière" under the Nazi yoke. One of the most stirring of these reports is Etta Shiber's account of her connection with an underground movement that effected the escape of 150 British soldiers from Occupied France.

In "Paris-Underground," she describes in detail how these rescues were accomplished; in addition, she tells how she and some of those with whom she worked were caught and imprisoned by the Gestapo, and how she was released after 17 months, in exchange for Johanna Hoffman, the Bremen hairdresser.

Etta Shiber was not a spy. Until June 13, 1940—the day before the Germans marched into Paris—she had been leading the placid life of an American woman of comfortable means, sharing an apartment near the Etoile with an English friend, Kitty Beaurepos. Not until the Germans were at the outskirts of Paris did Mrs. Shiber and her friend decide that it might be wise for them to leave.

Even when they were forced by German patrols to turn about and return to Paris, they still had no notion that there was anything they could do in the way of active resistance to the enemy. Nevertheless, the first opportunity for this resistance came almost immediately, and, in accepting the challenge thus offered, Mrs. Shiber and Kitty started on another road, a road of intrigue from which there was no turning back.

The first incident took place while the two women were still on their way back to Paris, when they encountered a young British airman who had taken refuge in an inn. The story of how they got him back to Paris, and hid him in their apartment until they found a way of getting him across the border to the unoccupied zone, is absorbing.

The astonishing simplicity of their methods no doubt accounted for their increasing success, as soldier after soldier found his way to freedom with their help. The almost clockwork precision with which the underground worked gave Mrs. Shiber and Kitty cause to hope that they would continue indefinitely.

As a matter of fact, they did continue their work until the middle of the following winter. The latter part of the book tells of their eventual capture, their trial, and subsequent imprisonment. Mrs. Shiber's grim description of the rigors of prison life is marked by a restraint which increases its effectiveness, just as her self-effacing manner in the earlier portions of the book serves to give added impact to the adventures therein described. Mrs. Shiber says she is simply reporting facts. Certainly, the story she tells needs no underlining, expostulation, or fictional device: the events themselves speak with sufficient eloquence.

M. W. S.

Holy Land Record

The Ladder of Progress in Palestine, by Chester C. McCown. New York: Harpers. $3.50.

OF LATE, many volumes have been published dealing with the subject of Palestinian archaeology, which naturally has a wider appeal to the general reader than other archaeological efforts because of the light which it often throws upon that greatest of all books, the Bible. The present volume deserves commendation for the masterly way in which its author steers his course safely between the Scylla of ponderous and technical detail, and the Charybdis of that undue popularization which is apt to misinterpret facts in the interests of color or sensationalism.

As director for several years of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, Dr. Chester C. McCown has had the advantage of personal contact with many of the discoveries he records; while, in addition, his work in Palestine brought him into touch with many of the leading archaeologists of our day, whose reports he has also carefully studied.

♦ ♦ ♦

The aim of the book, as set forth by the author, is "to assist the non-technical reader in understanding and judging archaeological publications concerning Palestine"; and it does indeed fulfill that aim, while, at the same time, giving in popular language an authoritative account of the more important recent discoveries in the Holy Land, and of their significance.

In a chapter entitled, The Search for the Earliest Inhabitants, Dr. McCown takes us back to a period tens, and possibly hundreds, of thousands of years before Abraham; recording the discovery near Nazareth of the "remains . . . of seven individuals," remains which some authorities contend are no less than "500,000 years old," though "possibly they were contemporary with" what is known as Carmel man, who lived "only 100,000 years ago."

As the book proceeds, an interesting account is given of the most recent discoveries at Jericho, as a result of which the date of its capture by the Israelites can now be "narrowed down to a little more than a century between 1385 and 1250 B. C."

♦ ♦ ♦

It need scarcely be noted that the interest of the archaeologist is not centered exclusively upon buried cities as such, nor even upon inscriptions, statues, and other "museum pieces." Often the most seemingly insignificant fragments of pottery will provide the long-sought clue to the dating of a period, while much may be learned from even the toys of long ago, such as "animal and human figurines, some of them hollow, rattles and whistles that are still as effective as when the Israelites blew in them."

Dr. McCown describes the ivories of Samaria, mentioned by the Hebrew prophets, tells of Solomon's stables at Megiddo, and records almost countless other discoveries of interest and importance, including what has been deduced of late with regard to the evolution of the alphabet.

Mention is made, moreover, of excavations in Transjordan, as a result of which "obscure passages in the Bible have been fitted into their historical framework and interpreted," while, "historically speaking, a barren desert has suddenly blossomed as the rose." The book is illustrated with maps, charts, and numerous photographs, and includes a useful bibliography.

T. L. L.

The Machine as Villain

Daylight on Saturday, by J. B. Priestley. New York: Harpers. $2.50.

WICKED CHARACTERS that purport to be of a flesh and blood sort, though shaping up as mere marionettes, are not for J. B. Priestley; at least not in his novel, "Daylight on Saturday." For his method is to break literary rule in contriving his hero's adversary and frankly to adopt for the role something non-sentient. Here stands a fiction writer who shakes off melodramatic shackles as much as he may in devising foil and contrast to his leading character. He refuses to mechanize a human being for the part; and instead, he in a manner humanizes a mechanism.

♦ ♦ ♦

What figures, then, in mortal conflict with his principal man, Elrick, superintendent of a British warplane factory, is the thing that translates power into materials; it is that which passes in the vocabulary of manufacture under the name of press, stamp, or other driven cog-and-trip device you please.

The machine, in a word, is villain. Enough said, but that the villain in the end triumphs; in fact, turns matters into tragedy. Absurd, too, to say so, because shafts and wheels cannot plot the destruction or plan the salvation of anybody. But Priestley happens to be an artist, who sets out to prove the impossible, and he keeps readers imagining he does so right up to the last page; and then it is too late for them to call him to account.

Elrick hates machines, though he proves himself a masterful overseer of the collection of them that forms the Elmdown Aircraft Company's outfit. He believes it is people and their aspirations and ambitions that make the world turn, rather than the coal pile; but he behaves after every conceivable untactful fashion to cause those in authority above him—the Ministry, the Production Committee, and all that—to regard him as a hinderer of progress and an administrative nuisance.

He distrusts the doctrine that skilled labor may be indefinitely diluted with unapprenticed help tending mechanical jigs that do detailed, simplified, and endlessly repeated operations. He thinks what workers want is something great to strive for, something to benefit not themselves alone but their neighbors and the whole inhabited earth.

♦ ♦ ♦

The time of the book is the present, or as near the present as Dunkirk evacuation at the remotest, and Rommel's retreat at the nearest. Those two events are wanted for substantiation of Elrick's thesis that big moments are what tell on shop morale. Folks in the noisy whirl do not let down then, but speed up.

A quite angelic character is Mr. Cheviot, who stands between Ministry and management and who knows how to keep conditions harmonious and to bring all elements of society from frigid Tory peer to super-heated communist in line for the effective running of industry. Feminine characters of the greatest diversity abound; but their portraits are sketchy. The seriously studied sitter is Elrick.

W. P. T.

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Victorian Novelist Under Sway of Keble—A London Letter

Charlotte M. Yonge, by Georgina Battiscombe. With an introduction by E. M. Delafield. London: Constable. 15s.

Auberon Herbert, Crusader for Humanity, by S. Hutchinson Harris. London: Williams and Norgate. 15s.

LONDON

AMONG BIOGRAPHIES, "Charlotte M. Yonge" is a sort of "Cranford." Here is the retired, quiet life, free from economic worries, of Victorian spinster ladies, visiting the poor, and occasionally having tea at the Vicarage. Even when the Vicar is John Keble, the author of "The trivial round, the common task," and one of the ladies is a famous and prolific novelist, like Miss Yonge, the atmosphere of tranquillity, untouched by the greater world's distresses and alarms, remains, a sanctuary of peace in a harassed universe.

I have read only one of Miss Yonge's stories, "The Heir of Redclyffe," and that was a long, long time ago. I came to it in the first flush of an enthusiasm for Walter Scott, when all I demanded of a novel was the clash of swords, and the pleasing spectacle of knights in armor with plumes of feathers waving on their helmets.

* * *

Something in the title of "The Heir of Redclyffe" suggested to me that it belonged to this type of robust and picturesque romance. I was, of course, completely wrong. There is no medieval splendor about Miss Yonge. All I recall of "The Heir" is that it was a tale of middle-class domestic life, with one character of a singularly sarcastic tongue. My disappointment was extreme; but with the conscientiousness of early youth, I kept on with the book and, before the end, began to derive from its placidity a moderate and soothing satisfaction.

I gather that "The Heir of Redclyffe" is one of Miss Yonge's best books; and from my somewhat vague memory, I can understand, though I do not share, the fascination which her works cast over—so Miss Delafield assures us—many thousands of readers even today, when her own world of condescending, old-fashioned, High Church, well-meaning security has passed.

* * *

Miss Yonge was seriously and severely brought up. She always believed that children should obey their parents. Her mother forbade her as a child to enter certain cottages. Later her charitable work was hindered by this command, but all the same she never did enter those cottages. Her mother took her education with some solemnity, carefully recording its progress in such notes as these:

> July 5th—Charlotte said, "Mamma, how do the men that write the newspapers know of all the things that occur?"
> "Aug. 3rd—Ch. began 'Sanford and Merton.'"
> "Dec. 19th—C. began Rollin's 'Ancient History.'"
> "Dec. 28th—Sunday—C. began Trimmer's 'Sacred History.'"
> "March 20th—It is noted that C. has done since the 1st of August 1,016 lessons: 537 very well, 442 well, 37 badly. Reading, spelling, poetry, one hour every day; geography, arithmetic, grammar, twice a week; history and catechism, once."

Charlotte, at the time of these somewhat formidable studies, was 5½ years old. It is hardly surprising that, at the age of 7, she was a Sunday School teacher. She was also interested in dolls, and there was a lovely blue-and-white china doll's tea set in a shop window, which she longed for with all the fervor of her childish spirit. It was an expensive toy, and her mother told her how many poor children could be fed on the price, and Charlotte "knew it must be given up." More than 100 years have passed by since then, and one is still sorry for a little girl who wanted a doll's tea set, and could not have it.

Two of the great passions of her life were lit almost in babyhood. Of teaching and learning she never wearied. But the third dominating feeling of her existence did not appear in full force till she had reached the comparatively mature age of 12. It was then that John Keble became vicar of Husley, where Charlotte lived. Keble roused in her that zeal for religion according to the Church of England which guided all her future thoughts.

There is, Miss Delafield points out, a phrase, "Pro Ecclesia Dei," which she often quotes in her novels. Those words represent something never far from Miss Yonge's mind. "I have always," she said, "viewed myself as a sort of instrument for popularizing Church views." This was true even when she was writing a comparatively secular work like "The Daisy Chain." In her later years she composed books bearing such titles as "The Instructive Picture Book, or Lessons from the Vegetable World," and "Sewing and Sowing: A Sexagesima Story."

Mrs. Battiscombe has done her work on Charlotte Yonge's life under difficulties, because Miss Yonge's previous biographer burned her letters and papers. But she has written a story which, in spite of this handicap, is full of charm and information. It is enlivened rather than spoiled by an occasional recklessness of grammar, and one remarkable reference to "the Brontës, Scott and other lesser novelists." If Scott is a lesser novelist, who indeed are the majors of literature?

S. Hutchinson Harris also has a Victorian for his subject. Unlike Mrs. Battiscombe, he has an abundance of speeches and letters on which to draw, and he makes admirable use of his material, in his detailed examination of the life of a man who believed that political activity should be founded on absolute personal liberty. Auberon Herbert was defeated, but Mr. Harris thinks the battle he started may still be won.

HAROLD HOBSON

Postwar Reich Designed

Bavaria: The Problem of German Federation, by F. A. Aenderl. London: The New Europe Publishing Company, Ltd. 1s.

HERR AENDERL, a member of the former Bavarian Diet, viewing Germany's history mainly from the Bavarian angle, seeks to prove in this concise and telling booklet that the best solution for the postwar problem, Germany, lies in the transformation of the Reich into a federation of individual states and free cities. He believes this would greatly help to reawaken democratic tradition and true German culture, by putting an end to the domination of Prussian centralism and militarism as well as by facilitating the establishment of some sort of general European federation.

Particularly the south and west, Bavaria, Baden, Württemberg and Hesse, are described as different from and opposed to Prussia both through their history and social and economic structure, and through the temperament of their people.

Although those differences were less conspicuous during the successful stages of the Nazi war, they would be seen revived and intensified after the inevitable defeat. Then the south and the west should be given a chance of taking the lead. To the author, the real dictator and aggressor is not so much Hitler as Prussian militarism—the force that has determined the fate of Germany since the days of the Great Elector, Frederic William of Brandenburg (1640-1688). It accepted Hitler as a useful tool of its own ends, just as it used Bismarck and the Kaiser and as it will use any person, group, or movement as long as it is left in existence. It is declared to be preparing for the third world war even now.

The booklet also gives a good description of the revolutionary, hysterical atmosphere from which Hitlerism sprang, and it recalls some historical details that throw an interesting sidelight on the Bavarian character.

G. S.

On a Salt-Water Farm

Our Way Down East, by Elinor Graham. New York: Macmillan. $2.

ELINOR GRAHAM says that David picked her as a wife because he thought she was funny. She is funny in her book, "Our Way Down East," sometimes spontaneously, sometimes by premeditation.

The Grahams, after spending their first married year in the exotic luxury of Mexico, made a leap, with a single stop-over at Sea Island, Georgia, to a farm on the coast of Maine. On Flying Point, somewhere between the civic centers of Freeport and Brunswick, they bought a little house of Cape Cod type—but with a beautiful fan-light over the front door—and the land that went with it. The very nearest settlement was a tiny one called Bunganuc, and David's name for Elinor became the Belle of Bunganuc.

Having sufficient income to keep the wolf from ever really getting from the doorstep into the house, they were not much concerned about the practical proceeds of the farm, but much interested in beautifying the house within and without, and apparently in sharing the community life. He drifted into politics, she sought friendships.

Elinor's life heretofore had been centered in jobs, people, work for causes. She had acted, had helped to organize movements, protests, demonstrations. She had thought that she would go on all her life pushing forward radical causes. Instead, she married David, whose tastes were scholarly and literary, and eventually went to live on a farm in Maine.

In her new environment she did not find radical causes popular. But she evidently launched forth to use her excess energy on human relationships. She gave a housewarming for all the neighbors, and having lived that down, went at them one by one. She says that she is still a maverick, wears strange clothes, talks too much and too fast, holds back little of herself; but she has made friends who have taught her much. When she thinks of Maine she thinks first not of pine and rock and sea, but of persons. High on her honor roll are Missy, a very wise woman who saw more than most people did; Emmy, who gave savor to everything she did; Hannah, who took nothing for herself but gave all to her friends.

They are great people. Elinor had to unspoil herself to realize it, and for them to realize her; but now they are friends. She learned also how to live with herself, to find pleasure in making her home charming and in building a garden—and in lavishly denuding it for any kind of community need.

Temporarily, the Grahams have left their farm and gone to Portland at the call of their country. Living on Portland Harbor in wartime gives Elinor a feeling of vast excitement, but she can think of herself returning to the farm and finding richness in that life which to the superficial observer might look simple and bare. For those who yearn after the country it should be remembered that the Grahams picked a spot within a few miles of a college town with its social possibilities and its libraries.

W. K. R.

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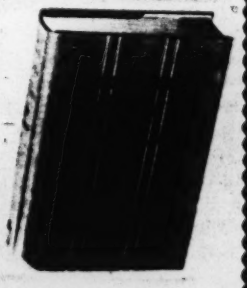

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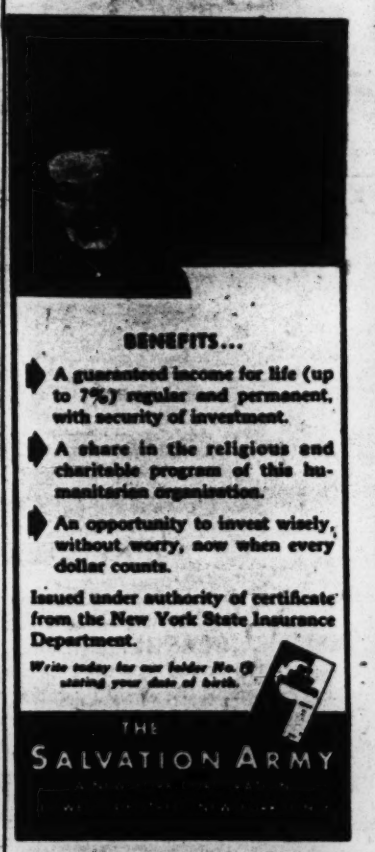
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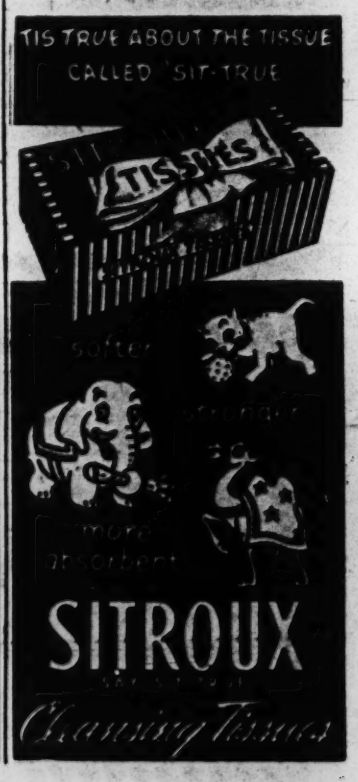

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THE PROSPECT of Allied victory, however near or remote, is bringing with it problems which the world must face before long. One is Russia's "wants." Are Moscow's territorial requirements consonant with her Allies' ideas of the geographical future of Europe? Or do they, as critics have charged, savor of a new era of unlimited expansion? Do they foreshadow something more than frontier security? These questions need an answer. There are political questions, too. Generally speaking, Stalin has chosen to observe a discreet silence. His reserve, coupled with statements which appear in the Soviet press, tends to place the U. S. S. R. in an enigmatic position, at least to the outside world. So it is illuminating to have NICHOLAI P. VAKAR, Russian author and lecturer, round up the available material, sift it, and indicate as far as possible just what Russia "wants."

One day we will have rubber from a variety of sources, and we may not be so dependent upon the crops of Malaya as we have been in the past. One of the new sources is guayule, which is now under cultivation near Salinas, Calif., and elsewhere in the American West, as well as in Northern Mexico. It is a desert bush, and must be "chewed" to get the rubber out. Apparently its name, too, must be "chewed" before being pronounced—wy-ooly. What is the future of this bush rubber? RODNEY BRINK, chief of this paper's Pacific Bureau, indicates that it may run into stiff competition after the war. Meanwhile there is a war on, and guayule is important.

In the political world there are some distinguished figures about whom the last word has been said. Anything further would be superfluous. Not so, however, in the case of Winston Churchill, whose historic and dramatic entrance into the war picture changed the scene from one of somberness to one of promise, and ultimately of achievement. The public seems avid for every detail about him. And so, tuning in with the times, HAROLD HOBSON, writing from London, records another chapter in the story of Britain's No. 1 statesman, showing, among other things, that he is not only descended from the Duke of Marlborough but also from the Drakes.

Women are now coming into their own. It is not that they necessarily seek the jobs, at least in the centers where war industries are humming, it is the jobs that seek them. At one place sandwiches are served to applicants while they await an interview. JOSEPHINE RIPLEY, who is a member of the editorial staff of this paper and whose name is familiar to readers of these columns, has investigated the employment outlook for women, and the results of her quest are worth pondering.

If you want to know something about goats, their habits, their antics, their philosophy, and you enjoy a humorist's version of their ongoings, you will find it interesting to read what M. FARMER MURPHY has to say on another page. You will discover that the goat, which is reputed to be fickle, unpredictable, in the end is a sagacious animal, and ambitious always to rise a little higher in the world than anyone else. Its motto, says Mr. Farmer, is "Excelsior."

What is the secret of the exquisite tone of a good violin? Is it in the wood, in the workmanship, or in the varnish? Stradivarius used a Cremona varnish which was supposed to have qualities unattainable by any other, and to this factor in no small degree was attributed the matchless tone of his violins. Whatever it was, it would now seem as if American craftsmen had learned something of the secret, for no less a virtuoso than Fritz Kreisler declares the violin makers of the United States now rank equally with the world's best. A pictorial feature on violin making appears on pages 8 and 9.

W. W. C.

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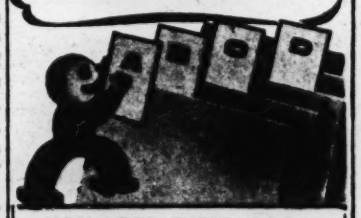

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Tampico—Oil and Jasmine Scented

WHEN I THINK of Tampico, Mexico, it is to smell the pungent odor of oil and the sweet fragrance of jasmine. Diametrically opposed yes, but what more precious than oil these days to keep the wheels of industry in motion, and what more beautiful than the jasmine flower that poets praise and which grows profusely in Old Town, across the Pánuco River from Tampico!

In this busy, enterprising city on the Gulf of Mexico, they are proud of their unceasing contributions to the United Nations. Señor Diego J. de la Garza, of the Chamber of Commerce, tells me that hardly a day goes by without long trains of oil puffing north to the United States. Tampico is essentially an oil city.

"But oil isn't all we send," emphasized Señor Garza. "We don't stop with grease and gasoline, for men from Tampico are in the States as field laborers, railroad workers, and carpenters. Then, not content with all this, we are exporting beans, rice, and leather. In fact, we forward everything we can spare to the States—even when there is a lack for us, we still send."

As a proof of his pride in Tampico, Señor Garza asked one of his clerks to show me the activities in this Gulf city. Although really seven miles from the Gulf of Mexico on the Pánuco River, Tampico is considered a Gulf city, since it extends from Tampico proper to the seashore, and the Chamber of Commerce also wants it known as a fisherman's paradise, where fishing tournaments instead of the tennis variety are held.

From oil trains and ships, across to the market we went, with its stands of all kinds of tropical fruit brought by Indians in the early mornings down the Pánuco River in dugouts and launches, or across from Old Town. In contrast to Tampico's downtown district, my guide put me on a bus for Miramar Beach, several miles from the city, a ride that takes us literally through oil town, with its modest homes. They are comfortable cottage piazza houses, clean, cool and inviting, for we passed near enough to look right into the simply furnished rooms.

On the return, the bus driver stopped, laughed, and pointed to a sight not often seen at beach resorts. With her back to the breakers sat a big fat sow in the salt water, enjoying the waves that splashed over her back. But lest she should not be washed sufficiently, an Indian woman beside her kept tossing water over her majesty.

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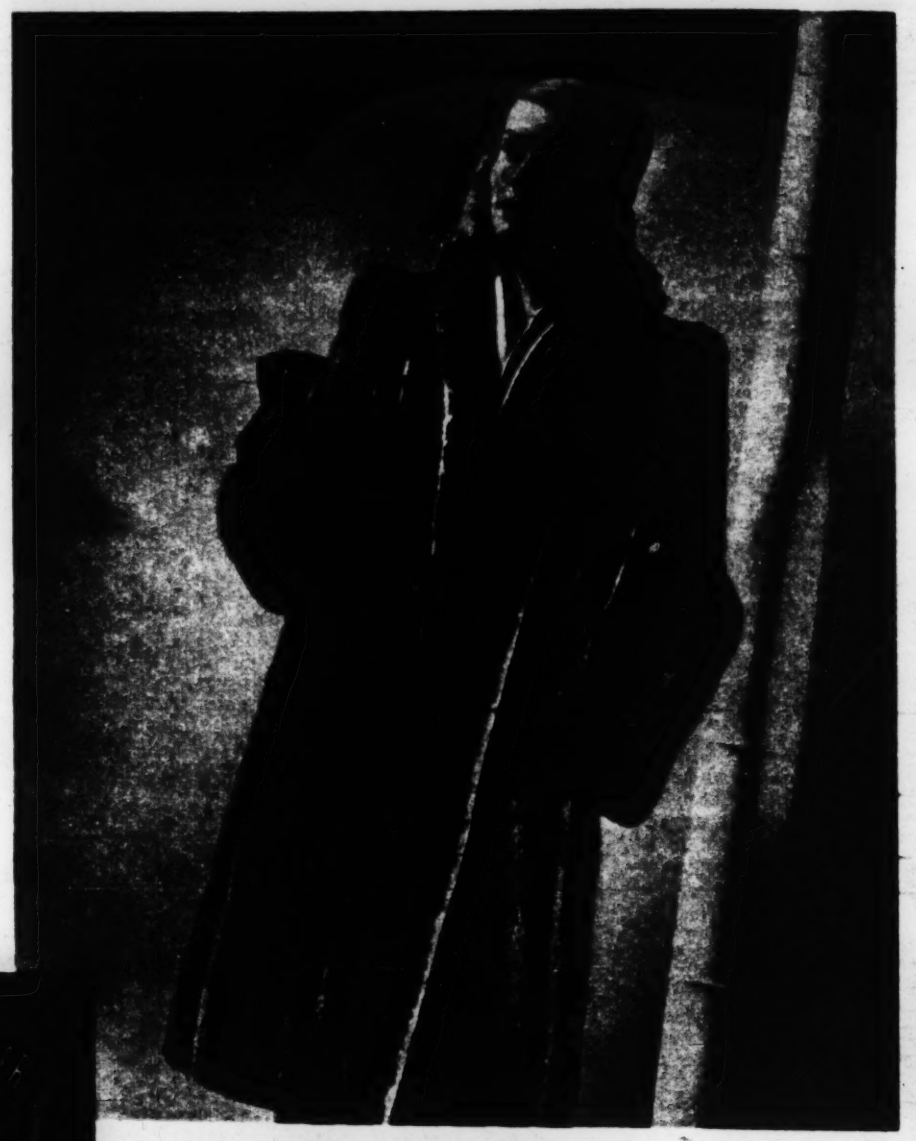

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